The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Passage of the Irish "Law and Order" Bill by the Lords.

Delay in the Departure of the Red River Force.

Immediate Discussion of Infallibility Imminent.

Possible Rupture in French and Papal Relations.

Father Hyacinthe's New Religious Paper, "La Concorde."

EUROPE.

Passage of the Irish Peace Bill by the House of Lords—Proposed Reduction of Inland Postage—The Neutrality Laws—Red River Expedition.

LONDON, March 31.—The House of Lords, this evening, went into Committee on the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE repudiated any hostility to the bill, but regretted the haste of the Government in preparing it—a haste which was evinced by the many amendments which the Government itself had introduced. He objected to giving further powers to the Irish Constabulary, whom he described as a worthless body of men. Lord DUFFERIN supported the bill, and defended the Irish Policy. The Duke of ABERCORN expatiated on the seditious tone of the Press in the West and South of Ireland, and urged that measures of restraint were indispensable. The bill was then reported from the Committee, and without further debate was passed by the House....In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE made an explanation in regard to the salaries of Suffragans, which, he said, were not paid out of the public moneys. Mr. GLADSTONE also announced that a reduction was to be made in the rate of inland postage. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, promised to introduce a bill amendatory of the Neutrality laws of England. In the course of the evening, Mr. GLADSTONE gave in detail the Government programme of business for the present session. Mr. DISRAELI objected to morning sessions, proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, and to the devotion of so much time to Irish topics. A protracted discussion on the order of business followed, Mr. GLADSTONE and others speaking....The Post today says the departure of the troops and steel battery, just organized for operations in the Red River country, will be delayed for a few days. The reason for this is that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here, to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard....The flow of specie to the Bank of England, this week, has been unusually heavy. The amount in hand today is greater by £662,000 sterling than at the corresponding time last week....A cargo of horses, cattle and sheep, which arrived a day or two ago from the Argentine Republic, was sold at Falmouth yesterday. The prices realized were very unsatisfactory. The animals were sound but in poor condition, on account of the long confinement. The voyage was a mere experiment.

The Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons—The Earldom of Wicklow—A Boat Race.

LONDON, March 31.—The House took up the Irish Land bill, in committee. Successive amendments modifying the Ulster custom were considered and rejected. Mr. GLADSTONE, to meet the objections to local legislation, moved to include all customs of tenure resembling that of Ulster. A stirring debate followed on the motion, which was regarded as a departure from the rules of Parliamentary order. Without making further progress on the bill the House adjourned....The House of Lords have decided against Mrs. HOWARD's claim to the Earldom of Wicklow....The four-oared boat race between the Renforth Tyne crew and the St. John, N. B., Paris crew, which was negotiated by WALTER BROWN, has been definitely fixed to take place at the close of July, on the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal. The Tyne crew agree to row without a coxswain, the New-Brunswickers also adopting the same American custom in rowing.

The Holy See and the Armenians—Discussion of Infallibility to Begin at Once—Pere Hyacinthe's New Paper—Ollivier's First Decoration.

ROME, March 31.—At the meeting of the Council today the Schema de Fide was promulgated. The Holy See granted three days to the dissident Armenians to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and as the Armenians have shown no signs of yielding, a major excommunication will be pronounced against them.

MADRID, March 31.—The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, March 31.—It is asserted here that the Ecumenical Council will immediately begin the discussion of the *Schema* of Infallibility. In that case the French Ambassador will not return to Rome....The first number of a new religious journal, *La Concorde*, of which Père HYACINTHE is chief editor, appeared to-day....The Police are actively pursuing their investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and the State. Nearly all the parties latterly arrested in connection with this affair are workmen....M. EMILE OLLIVIER has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. (Spain.) This is his only decoration....The amount of specie in vault in the Bank of France today is 2,000,000 francs greater than last week....A Madrid dispatch says that in the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Señor RIVERO, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies that no telegrams from New-York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—Animated debates have occurred in the Chambers recently on the question of Ministerial concessions of special privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers were at length instructed to equalize the terms.

The Negroes and the Amendment—Their Vote in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—The colored citizens of New-Haven fired a salute of one hundred guns over the Fifteenth Amendment proclamation. There is great rejoicing.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Many papers outside of this State are saying that the proclamation gives the colored men the right to vote here on the 4th of April. This is calculated to cause embarrassment, and the Republican State Committee authorize the statement that it is too late for the colored men to comply with the provisions of the Registry law. They cannot vote this election.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The blacks in this city are in a high state of excitement over the proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The quarters of the city mostly inhabited by them are gayly decorated with the national colors. In many cases where bunting has been beyond the means of the people they have substituted red, white and blue shawls, women's dresses, scraps of carpet, &c. Cannon have been firing all day in honor of the event. An effort is being made to induce Senator REVELS to attend their great celebration in this city about two weeks hence.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The news of the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation was received here by the colored people with rejoicings.

SARATOGA, March 31.—The colored citizens in this city fired a salute today and otherwise celebrated the adoption of the *Fifteenth Amendment*.

ALBANY, March 31.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here today by the colored citizens in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation.

The New-England Methodist Conference—Opposition to Mrs. Van Cott.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—The New-England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed an eight days' session in this city today. The application of Mrs. VAN COTT, the woman evangelist, for admission to the Conference on trial, was withheld for the [illegible] for motives of policy. The [illegible] of the Conference was decidedly against her admission. A resolution merely commending Mrs. Van Cott's Christian work, rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an evangelist, was tabled without debate. Various routine business was transacted, and Bishop SCOTT read the appointments this evening.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Discussion on Lersundi in Cuba—Removal of Tonnage Dues in Jamaica.

HAVANA, March 31.—The *Voz de Cuba* publishes a letter article against LERSUNDI, whereupon the Prensa, which was about to unite with the Voz, denounces it, and declares it cannot join a journal which attacks such a patriot as LERSUNDI. The Diario also defends LERSUNDI, repelling the idea that he ever had any connection with a plan to erect Cuba into a Province independent of or opposed to the present Government. Rebels continue to surrender themselves in the Central Department. Skirmishes are reported near Nuevitas. Gen. ARANGO has issued a manifesto to the people declaring that the revolution has no reason to exist today, and advising his countrymen to lay down their arms. Gen. PUELLO has been relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been announced.

JAMAICA.

HAVANA, March 31.—Tonnage dues in the harbor of Jamaica have been abolished.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Grant—Lake Navigation—The Red River Expedition—Cauldwell Delivered Up.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. BLAKE moved an address to the Queen, asking her to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations by such acts as that respecting Nova Scotia. He contended that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and it was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a measure in the interests of the Union. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, after speaking at great length, moved an amendment to the effect that it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to control all the expenditures chargeable to the public accounts of the country. The amendment was carried by a majority of twenty-seven.

TORONTO, March 31.—Schooner *J. G. Beard* arrived from Oswego, today, with a cargo of coal. This is the first arrival this season....Storage has been engaged here for 3,000 bbls. of pork and flour, destined for the use of the troops who are to be sent to the North-west....R. B. CAULDWELL was delivered over to the American authorities at Suspension Bridge, today.

DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

Departure of the Escort with the Remains from San Francisco—Resolutions of the Army of the Cumberland—The President to Attend the Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The remains of Gen. THOMAS, under the escort of Col. WILLARD, a commissioned officer, and thirteen men, were forwarded East this morning. Minute guns were fired from Alcatraz on the departure of the body for Oakland. After the impressive funeral ceremonies at the Lick House yesterday, at which Bishop KIP officiated, a meeting of the military and naval officers in this city was held. Gen. ALLEN was Chairman. Commodore MIDDLETON was instructed to address a letter to Mrs. THOMAS, expressive of the deep regret of the army and navy on this coast at the death of Gen. THOMAS, and conveying on behalf of those officers their sincere condolence with her in her affliction. It was also decided that the officers informally attend the remains from San Francisco to Oakland. Arrangements have been perfected by which the body goes direct to Troy, N. Y., over the following roads: The Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New-York Central.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Evening.—Minute guns were fired at Sacramento during the passage of the body of Gen. THOMAS through that city to-day. An immense concourse of people witnessed the passage of the train.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Committee to make arrangements for memorial services to the late Gen. THOMAS, met today at Gen. SHERIDAN's head-quarters. Gen. SHERIDAN stated that the President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road had tendered the Committee such cars on that road as they may need to meet the remains at Omaha, and convey them to Troy, New-York. A motion was adopted that the pastors of Churches in the city be requested to deliver sermons before their various congregations next Sunday on the life and public services of the deceased. It was also resolved that a public memorial address be delivered on the evening of the day on which the funeral obsequies shall be held in Troy. Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, as senior Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued an official order announcing the death of Gen. THOMAS, and requesting that the usual badges of mourning be worn by the members of the Society for thirty days.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—At a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and of other army soldiers, held at Gen. SCOFIELD's Head-quarters yesterday noon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, our late beloved Commander, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his [illegible]

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of the noblest exemplars of its institutions, the army one of its greatest chieftains, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the world a great and good man.

Resolved, That in him we recognize the model soldier, who by his cool courage infection, infused in his troops [illegible]; by his wise generalship, inspired all with unquestioning confidence; by his gentle consideration for his followers, earned from them the endearing appellation of "father," and by his modest demeanor, self-abnegation and patriotism, won the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in our own grief we cannot forget the great affliction and bereavement of his widow, and we tender to her our most respectful sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of our deceased comrade and leader.

The meeting was attended by a large number, and Gen. SCHOFIELD and others made feeling and appropriate remarks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—A meeting was held this afternoon by soldiers and citizens, in a room of the Chamber of Commerce, to take action in regard to the death of Gen. THOMAS. Gen. BATES was called to the chair. Speeches were made by Judge Matthews, Gen. Durbin Ward, Judge Force and Gen. Moody. Resolutions were then adopted expressive of the loss the country has sustained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The President, with Gen. SHERMAN, will have time to attend the funeral of Gen. THOMAS at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend, with other distinguished officials from here, including Senators and members of Congress.

BOSTON, March 31.—Gen. KINGSBURY, in command of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., has issued the following order:

UNITED STATES ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, Mass., March 31, 1870.

POST ORDER NO. 14.—In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, the flag at this post will be hoisted at half-staff to-morrow, and fifteen minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 M., in honor of Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, who died at San Francisco, on the 28th inst. Distinguished in the war with Mexico—at Monterey and Buena Vista under a commander whose soldierly qualities strikingly resembled his own, and among the foremost of the illustrious Generals of the war of the rebellion—a Virginian, and faithful among the faithless—the soldier who never lost a battle—Gen. THOMAS leaves behind him a name most worthy to be remembered with affection and gratitude. The memory of such a man is immortal; [illegible] hereafter, when patriotism and courage are called to the conflict, his example may be emulated.

The commanding officer would lay this humble tribute upon the tomb of a friend, class-mate and comrade, whose character and history presented a noble combination of attractive modesty and brilliant merit, of lofty courage, professional magnanimity and disinterested patriotism.

(Signed,) C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—The City Council of Nashville, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of Gen. GEO H. THOMAS, and tendering sympathies to his widow and relatives.

Railway Consolidation in the West.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The St. Paul *Press* this morning announces that the negotiations for some time pending between the Lake Superior and Mississippi and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies for a lease of the latter road to the former, have been completed, the consolidation to take place in July, 1871. The result of the agreement is that Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. undertake the immediate completion of the Sioux City Road 175 miles, while the old road is to build from Garden City, its present terminus, to James City. This will unite the Union Pacific Railway with Lake Superior.

Fire—A Fruit-Packing House Burned—Distillery Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—About 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of J. H. DEAN & CO., on Canal-street, was burned. Their loss is $8,000; insured for $5,000 in the Home, of Albany, and San Francisco Companies. The loss on the building, which was owned by F. D. STONE, is $60,000; insurance unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The distillery of JOHN MONROE, on Cumberland-street, near Broad, was destroyed by fire last night. It contained a large quantity of grain, mash and distilled spirits, none of which were saved. The building was owned by THOMAS J. MARTIN. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, which the insurance will partly cover.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Argument of Mr. Hoar in Favor of Reopening the Recent Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Supreme Court today Mr. HOAR argued to show why the legal-tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the Judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country; but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, and approved by the President. Having all the forms of law, attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and it was a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars contracts had been settled to the great loss of parties. A statute, so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held to be constitutional by every State tribunal, but at a time when by law this Court consisted of nine members there were seven only on the Bench, there being two vacancies. The question was decided here by four against three Judges. The question, therefore, stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the judicial opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such an important character. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned a great mass of private interests, but more especially, because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, namely, the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it, when the Bench was full, so that they may forever settle what the laws should be. Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of MCCULLOCH vs. The State of Maryland, the Court, after opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal-tender case could be changed. Mr. JAMES M. CARLISLE replied, saying that the Attorney-General had analyzed and disparagingly criticised the Court because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by a vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the Court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of the small majority deciding a question. Whatever might be the majority, it was, nevertheless, the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court? He then referred to the fact that the case of HEPBURN and GRISWOLD, one of the bank cases involving principles applicable to other parties had been postponed from one term to another for the purpose of argument, thus showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered. The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

THE MORMONS.

Opposition to Mr. Cullom's Bill—A Mass Meeting in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 31.—At a mass meeting held today the following remonstrance was adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary concern that we have learned of the passage, by the House of Representatives, of House bill No. 1,057, entitled "A bill to aid in the execution of laws in Utah, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Cullom Bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest and unqualified protest and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States or its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are sure you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of the reasons why this bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Of the one hundred and fifty thousand estimated population of the Territory of Utah, it is well-known all except from five to ten thousand are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, usually called Mormons [illegible]

[illegible] crimination in favor of officers appointed by the Government, and against the officers appointed by God. It takes away the right of conscience, and deprives us of an ordinance, upon the [illegible] of which our happiness and eternal salvation depends. It not only subverts religious liberty, but, in sections 11 and 12, violates every principle of civil liberty and free republicanism, in that it bestows upon the Governor the authority over jails and prisons, power to remove their wardens and keepers, to appoint and remove Probate Judges [illegible]

[illegible] ... then discussed by ORSON PRATT and other gentlemen.

THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Mayors—An Injunction Against Ellyson—The Order to be Disobeyed.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—Judge UNDERWOOD today granted an injunction restraining ELLYSON from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till the next term. ELLYSON's counsel gave notice of their intention to disobey the order of the Court, in order to bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, in the event of ELLYSON's arrest. The Judge, in his decision, declares the Enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers of the State.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31—Evening.—The injunction granted this morning was issued this evening to Mayor ELLYSON and the City Council and Police, but they went on with the city affairs as usual. Mayor CHAHOON issued a proclamation this evening saying that his Police force will be promptly reorganized, and requesting the persons appointed by Mayor ELLYSON to retire to their homes peacefully, in order that no further breach of the peace may occur. It is supposed that when ELLYSON holds Court to-morrow, the United States authorities will arrest him, which is the manner in which his counsel hope by habeas corpus to get the case before the Supreme Court. ELLYSON's Police still have control of the city.

The Yerger Escape—The Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—The Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the escape of YERGER made a report today, which was afterward withdrawn and the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the affair. A bill introduced yesterday providing for the registration of legal voters, includes all citizens, male and female, twenty-one years of age.

The Committee on the pay of the members of the Legislature recommend $8 a day and forty cents a mile going and returning from home.

A Sheriff Murdered in Louisiana—A Murderer Released.

MONROE, La., March 31.—J. H. WESNER, Sheriff of Washita Parish, was murdered here last night by a party of fifteen or twenty armed men, who came for the purpose of releasing a man named BEAVER who was in custody charged with murder. The mob also killed G. JOHNSON, (colored,) who was a witness against BEAVER. After releasing BEAVER the mob set fire to the jail door, to prevent the escape of the other prisoners, and then retired....J. WIMBERLY was killed yesterday evening in a difficulty by Dr. DINKGRAVE.

The New-Haven Municipal Ticket—Republicans and Citizens Unite.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—A Citizens' ticket has been nominated for city officers as follows: For Mayor, Hon. WILLIAM FITCH, Republican; for City Clerk, TIMOTHY J. FOX, Democrat; for Treasurer, H. M. WELCH, Democrat; for Collector, GARDNER MORSE, Republican; for Sheriff, JAMES REILLY, Democrat. This ticket has been adopted by the Republican City Convention and recommended to the voters. The Republicans held a grand rally at Music Hall last evening. BENJAMIN NOYES presided. Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada, made an ad-

ALBANY.

Passage of the Brooklyn Police Bill—The Canal Appropriation Bill—Republican Tactics and the New Charter—Erie Illustrated by Mr. Burt—The Usury Bill Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

This has been a quiet day in both Houses. The Senate spent the larger part of the morning session in discussing the bill appropriating $600,000 to establish an Institution for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. Senator HARDENBURGH strongly opposed it, and it was supported by Senators TWEED, MURPHY and others. It was finally sent back to the Committee of the Whole.

BROOKLYN POLICE BILL PASSED.

The Assembly amendments to the Brooklyn Police bill were concurred in by the Senate, and the bill now awaits the Governor's signature. It authorizes the new Commissioners, the Mayor and two others, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, to remove all the present Captains and Sergeants, and really creates a Democratic partisan Police for Brooklyn. The City of Churches will now have a chance to compare the workings of the Metropolitan Police with a Police force dependent on and accountable only to Democratic politicians.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator HARDENBURGH's bill providing for ordinary appropriations for canal repairs, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and an amendment offered and adopted taking away the power of appointment, dismissal, &c., of subordinates and employes on the canals from the Canal Board, where it was placed by the bill lately passed abolishing the contract system, and giving it to the Canal Commissioners alone. This will tend to create dissatisfaction in the Canal Board, and with that view the amendment was supported by the Republicans, on the ground that the policy of Republicans lies in fomenting as many quarrels among their opponents as possible.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The action of the minority in the Senate on the new charter will probably be determined by the same kind of tactics. It is argued that, if the Republicans, by voting against the Charter, can prevent the passage of any bill for reorganizing the Government of New-York City, the fight between the two factions of the Democracy will thereby be perpetuated to the manifest advantage of their opponents and the community at large. The only danger from such a course is that it might force a union between the factions in the Legislature, which would result in a worse charter than the one now offered, since it is believed that neither faction will dare adjourn the Legislature, and go home, without doing something to redeem their pledges to abolish the Commissions. The charter is still in the Committee on Municipal Affairs, of which Senator TWEED is Chairman, and it is now said that no action will be taken on it this week.

TEN PER CENT. AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Assembly has occupied today in the discussion of the bill allowing ten per cent. interest to be taken on money after one year from the date of its passage; and the bill making eight hours a legal day's labor for all employes of the State, and imposing a penalty for violation of the law. The first bill was killed by striking out the enacting clause, and the second was ordered to a third reading.

ERIE ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. BURT, the representative of the English victims of JAY GOULD's robbery, had a hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee last evening on the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' act of last year. He made a very effective argument, similar in tenor to that made before the Senate Committee two weeks ago, but more pointed in some respects. Mr. BURT improves by practice. He is beginning to find out the weak points of American character—or, at least, the character of American Legislative committees. For instance, in his address yesterday he dwelt at considerable length on the swindle perpetrated upon English capitalists in the secret issue of stock by the Erie Ring. He said that his countrymen purchased thirty million dollars worth of Erie stock in entire ignorance of this secret issue, and under the impression that the total capital stock of the Company was forty-one thousand shares; but what was their surprise on discovering, by a subsequent report of the Company, that the capital stock was seventy-six thousand shares! This announcement did not appear to shock the Committee as Mr. BURT evidently expected it would, and as it certainly ought to have done. In fact they rather seemed to relish the idea that John Bull had been taken in, even by such unworthy representatives of Brother Jonathan as GOULD and FISK. Seeing the smirks and smiles on the faces of the Committee, Mr. BURT changed his tactics and gave them an illustration. "It was as if," said he, "one of you gentlemen had purchased a barrel of A No. 1 whisky, and after tasting it pronounced it good, and ordered another barrel of precisely the same quality and brand. But when the second barrel was delivered you found it to contain one-fourth water, and on ordering a third barrel it turned out to be one-half water." This comparison struck home to the hearts of the Committee. The idea of one of their number being saddled with a barrel of diluted whisky was an outrage that they could all understand and appreciate. The countenance of the Committeemen immediately assumed a serious aspect; a scowl of indignation pervaded the entire circle, and they looked daggers at SHERMAN, who represented the Erie swindlers, as much as to say, "Answer that if you can." The Committee now talk as if they were going to report the bill without further parley. But the Erie lobbyists are prowling about and button-holing the members of the Committee at every convenient opportunity, and they may succeed in counteracting their virtuous resolve. Apropos of these lobbyists, your correspondent is asked to correct an error in a previous dispatch, in which it was stated that the Clerk of the House, two years ago, was victimized by the Erie Ring in the matter of a package of money which they gave him to distribute in the lobby, and which they represented to contain $50,000, when it only contained $10,000. The man reported to have been victimized was the Clerk of the House three years ago, instead of two, though the transaction occurred two years ago. The Clerk year before last was Mr. ARMSTRONG, the present Clerk, who has never been mixed up with Erie or any other lobby transaction.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee held a meeting in Albany this afternoon, to fix the time for calling the Convention to nominate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and for such other business as the exigencies of the present demoralized Democracy may demand.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON was among the gentlemen admitted to the privileges of the floor today, and occupied the seat of Hon. W. M. ELY. S.

The Charter and Its Prospects—Opposition Developed—Contested Seats—The Sectarian School Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs held a meeting this afternoon and agreed to report the charter on Monday night next, and make it the special order for Tuesday or Wednesday. The friends of the charter claim they will have from twenty-five to thirty votes for it in the Senate, but its opponents deny this, and say it will not get the seventeen necessary to carry it, unless it is amended. The only chance for the charter is in putting it through as it stands, for if amendments are once commenced there will be no end to them, and it would have to go back to the Assembly for concurrence, where it might meet a different fate from that of yesterday. Mr. GREEN, of the Central Park Commission, arrived here tonight, and expresses himself in opposition to [illegible] abolishing that Commission. Several other leading men of both parties are [illegible] against the charter in its present shape [illegible] the special order for to-morrow, according to the original programme, indicates that its friends are encountering obstacles they did not anticipate.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Assembly this evening received from the Committee of Privileges and Elections several reports in contested seat cases, all of which were adopted; but the case of GOODRICH vs. JOHNS, in which the proof is clear and positive in favor of the Republican contestant, was not reported, and has not even been considered by the Committee. A petition from Mr. GOODRICH exposing the partisan neglect of the Committee in refusing to take up his case was presented by Mr. MITCHELL, and read to the House. The Committee were unable to answer its allegations, but the Chairman, Mr. NELSON, of Rockland, entertained the House for half an hour with a speech filled with bar-room anecdotes, which his fellow-Democrats were kind enough to accept as a valid excuse for his gross neglect of duty.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Assembly Railroad Committee reported the Arcade bill unanimously, without amendments. The minority report against the bill abolishing the Sectarian School law was presented and ordered to be printed. The bill will be made the special order for some evening next week.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee met today at the Delavan House, SAMUEL J. TILDEN acting as Chairman and WILLIAM CASSIDY as Secretary. It was resolved to call a Convention to nominate Judges of Appeals on the 21st of April, unless the time named for the election in the Judiciary act (May 17) should be fixed at a later day, in which case a committee, consisting of S. J. Tilden, William Cassidy, Peter B. Sweeny, Isaac McConihe, and Samuel North, were appointed to name the day of meeting. Rochester was named as the place of holding the Convention, and also the Convention of next Fall. The proceedings of the committee indicate the utmost harmony of sentiment.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut and Rhode Island to Vote Next Week—The Tickets.

The second important State election of the year occurs on Monday next, April 4, when Connecticut will choose its Governor and other State officers, its Senate consisting of twenty-one members, and its House of Representatives consisting of 238 members. The nominations of the two parties for the principal offices are now complete. The nominations for State officers are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
Lieut.-Gov.	Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
Sec. of State	Hiram Appelman.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
Controller	James W. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.

All the Republican nominees for State offices, except Mr. TYLER, are the present incumbents. The complete nominations for the State Senate are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Rowland Swift.	Elisha Johnson.
2.	Wm. S. Goslee.	Hosmer P. Stedman.
3.	Elisur H. Eno.	Chauncey Goodrich.
4.	George H. Watrous.	Lucian W. Sperry.
5.	Israel Holmes.	William Brown.
6.	Sereno H. Scranton.	Augustus C. Markham.
7.	Amos E. Taylor.	Abiel Converse.
8.	Edward Harland.	Erastus F. Hewitt.
9.	Henry Williams.	Austin O. Gallup.
10.	Frederick J. Beardsley.	Legrand G. Beers.
11.	Alvah S. Pierce.	James Sanford.
12.	H. W. R. Hoyt.	Elbert A. Woodward.
13.	Ira G. Briggs.	Ralph W. Robinson.
14.	Joseph D. Barrows.	Edwin A. Buck.
15.	Henry S. Barbour.	William Deming.
16.	N. Taylor Baldwin.	Owen B. King.
17.	James A. Pierce.	Victory C. Beers.
18.	John M. Douglas.	Alfred Hubbard.
19.	Charles J. Griswold.	John C. Bushnell.
20.	Samuel H. Fairfield.	Eliab A. Converse.
21.	Madison Woodward.	Wm. H. Yeomans.

Last year the Senate consisted of 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats; the House of Representatives of 134 Republicans and 103 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 36. The vote for State officers in 1869 resulted as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	45,493	44,470
Lieutenant-Governor	45,724	44,407
Secretary of State	45,722	[illegible]
Treasurer	45,729	44,908
Controller	45,728	43,063

The vote, by counties, for Governor in 1869, was as follows:

Counties.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford	9,088	9,167
New-Haven	9,606	11,398
New-London	6,604	4,710
Fairfield	7,599	7,901
Litchfield	4,485	[illegible]
Windham	3,526	2,167
Middlesex	3,094	2,786
Tolland	2,450	1,839
Total	45,493	44,[illegible]

In previous years the State has voted with the following result:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1864—Governor	39,820	34,162
1864—President	44,691	42,285
1865—Governor	42,374	31,339
1866—Governor	43,974	43,438
1867—Governor	46,578	47,565
1868—Governor	48,777	50,541
1868—President	50,996	47,951
1869—Governor	45,493	45,022

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island follows Connecticut, its election for State officers and Legislature taking place on Wednesday, April 6. The nominations for State officers are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Seth Padelford.	Lyman Pierce.
Lieut.-Governor	Pardon W. Stevens.	Chas. R. Cutler.
Secretary of State	John R. Bartlett.	Wm. J. Miller.
Attorney-General	Willard Sayles.	George N. Bliss.
Treasurer	Samuel A. Parker.	Philip Rider.

The Legislature last year consisted of 27 Republicans and 6 Democrats; the House of Representatives of 61 Republicans and 11 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 7. The vote of the State for Governor in 1869 was as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Bristol County	698	287
Kent County	719	350
Newport County	828	196
Providence County	3,891	1,871
Washington County	1,239	767
Total	7,370	3,[illegible]

Mrs. Gaines' Claims.

We alluded some time since to the strange method in which certain citizens and papers of New-Orleans were again seeking to prejudice the claims of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, and to their utter lack of courtesy and justice. We notice that Mrs. GAINES has published in recent New-Orleans papers a card defending herself against these unwarranted and unpardonable attacks upon her character, in which, after recounting the ineffectual efforts made to induce her to sign unwittingly a paper containing mis-statements, she says: "My reliance has been and ever will be upon the protection and guidance of my Heavenly Father, who has sustained me through so many trials, and enabled me to possess and enjoy the esteem and good will of the most pure and refined in the land—worth more to me than all else—and hence I have had no occasion for 'confederates.' So far as my rights to property are concerned, I deem it unnecessary to open a discussion through newspapers or pamphlets, as the Courts of my country are all-sufficient to redress my grievances, and by their decision I am willing to abide."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31.—ALFRED L. GOODRICH, Captain of the steamer *D. D. Wilcox*, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. His body was found on the bed with a revolver in his hand. An envelope was found with the following upon it: "Good-by all. ALF."....WILCOX BROTHERS' store was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $4,000 worth of silks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—The Directors of the Central National Bank have determined to wind up the business of the concern and consolidate with the *First National Bank*, with a capital of $1,000,000.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The bark *Cricket*, of this port, wrecked off Cape Charles, is a total loss. She had 5,126 bags of coffee from Rio de Janeiro. The cargo is insured. The Captain and crew were saved....LEWIS COLLINS, (colored,) who was sentenced to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of ELISHA BANKS, (colored,) has been reprieved by the Governor to May 13.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—Legal proceedings were to-day instituted by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to regain possession of their road in Dutchess County.

HAYTI.

Election and Inauguration of Gen. Saget as President.

Sketch of the New Executive—A United States Consul Seized as Hostage—Salnave's Designs on Cuba—Decree Against the Salnave Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Tuesday, March [illegible], 1870.

NISSAGE SAGET, General of Division, has been declared President elect of Hayti by the National Assembly for the term of four years, to expire on May 15, 1874, and in consequence of the state of national affairs he is to take his seat at once. A decree to this effect was published in the Moniteur, the Government official organ, on the 19th inst., and is signed by DUPONT, President, and LA GRONE, Vice-President of the National Assembly.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration ceremonies took place on Sunday, the 20th. The exercises commenced in the morning at 4 o'clock by the gathering of the [illegible] General Assembly [illegible] the troops took up their position at the palace, with two batteries of artillery. At 8 the officials of the Government assembled at the palace, and at 9 the President elect, escorted by Provisional Vice-president DOMINGUE and general officers, aid-de-camps, &c., arrived. A salute was then fired, and a deputation from the Legislature waited upon SAGET. An address was made by the President of the Senate, and at its close another salute of one hundred guns was fired. A procession was then formed with a detachment of cavalry at the head, followed by a Government band, the scholars of the national schools with their teachers, the employes of the different departments and all the officials of the Government, and the President elect between the Vice-President and the President of the National Assembly, and marched to the church where a *Te Deum* was chanted, and a salute of seventeen guns fired. These ceremonies being over the procession returned to the palace.

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT SAGET.

The antecedents of President SAGET are such as to justify the hope that his Government will be distinguished by an enlightened and liberal policy. In the first place he has inherited liberal Republican views from his father, who was one of the Generals of the war of independence, by which Hayti threw off the yoke of France. The elder SAGET resided in the northern part of Hayti, where his son, the present Gen. NISSAGE SAGET, was born. When CHRISTOPHE separated from the western and southern portions of Hayti, in order to erect an absolute monarchy in the north, the father of the present President of Hayti removed to the west, to give his co-operation to the republic under President PETION, under whose Government he was a Senator. But in 1816, when the Constitution of 1806 was modified, and PETION was made President for life, the stanch old republican withdrew immediately from the Senate and from public life, not being willing to give his concurrence to such an absolute change. Gen. NISSAGE SAGET has always been known to partake of the liberal republican views of his father. And SOULOUQUE was so fully aware of this, that, although he could not convict SAGET of any attempt at conspiracy against him, his very republicanism alarmed him, and when by his (SOULOUQUE's) usurpation of Imperial rights he succeeded in changing entirely the Constitution of his country, he thought it expedient to make a prisoner of Gen. SAGET during the whole of his reign of eleven years. When GEFFRARD resigned the Presidency, in 1867, the Senate elected Gen. NISSAGE President under the Constitution of 1846. But as the clause which gave the President a life tenure of that office had not been expunged from the Constitution, he declined to accept the place, and recommended the organization of a Provisional Government to administer affairs until the people had time to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and to draw up a new Constitution with important republican modifications, and then to elect a President in accordance with its provisions. His counsels prevailed, and a Provisional Government was organized, of which he was made President. A popular election was then held for delegates; a Constitutional Convention formed, and a new Constitution adopted, under which SALNAVE was elected President for four years, and before whom Gen. SAGET retired into private life, pledging to the new President all constitutional obedience. He kept his promise, and only drew his sword against SALNAVE when the latter trampled on the Constitution which he had sworn to support. President SAGET is nearly seventy years of age, and although not a man of remarkable intellectual ability, he is endowed with a fair share of good sense, and is of a very humane disposition.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL IN BONDAGE.

Gen. BRICE, who was sent to Des Abricots to quell the rebellion some few days since, thought it advisable to send a white man to confer with the Piquets in relation to a settlement of the war question, and by his request, Mr. WIENER, United States Consul at Jeremie, accepted the mission; but on his arrival at the headquarters of the rebel General, DELORCE JACQUET, who was outlawed in the amnesty proclamation of the Government, he was seized and held as a hostage for the safety of the life of JACQUET, and at last accounts he was still a prisoner.

The Government, acting upon the principles of equity and justice which were proclaimed by the Revolution, have issued a decree providing for the adjustment of all debts of the late Government which have been legally contracted for the usual Government expenses, but all claims which are made in excess of 20 per cent. over the market price for any article furnished will be reduced to that rate. A commission of nine citizens has been appointed to investigate the claims and report upon them. They are to report in detail, from time to time, of the progress of their work and decide on the proper amounts due such claimants. Fifteen days are allowed to present claims from creditors residing in this City, and thirty days to those in other places, and all claims not presented during this time will not be considered. All parties detected in presenting fraudulent accounts, together with their accomplices, will be punished to the extent of the law.

MISCELLANEOUS—CONSUL PHILLIPS.

Everything is quiet here. The pickets are still before Aux Cayes. Hon. STEPHEN PRESTON, Minister to Washington, sails today with his family for your port by the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*. Consul PHILLIPS, who was forced to fly from St. Jago de Cuba to Jamaica, has arrived here on his way to San Domingo to seek, as he says, "a United States war vessel to take him back to St. Jago and protect his life and property from the acts of the Spanish volunteers, whose threats caused him to leave that place."

The Loss of the British Steam-ship Connaught.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

A few days ago you copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES a description of a number of marine disasters on the Atlantic Ocean. No mention was made of the British steam-ship *Connaught*, Capt. LEITCH, burnt at sea in 1860, and passengers and crew, (590) saved by Capt. JOHN WILSON, of brig *Minnie Schaffer*, of New-Orleans, and carried into Boston. It was blowing heavy; Capt. WILSON made a hawser fast to the stern of the burning vessel, and received every living soul on board. The newspapers of this country and of Europe were full of praise for the heroic conduct of Capt. WILSON. The British Government forwarded to the State Department at Washington a gold pocket chronometer to be presented in the name of that Government to Capt. WILSON. It was worn by some one connected with the State Department, and after much trouble, was informally presented to Capt. WILSON, in 1866, who was obliged to have it repaired and cleaned before it was fit for use.

The passengers presented him with a set of silver and some other valuable token of respect, which he now has. The insurance companies of New-York raised $5,000 to present to him, and a Mr. FRANKLIN was deputed to see that Capt. WILSON received it. The war broke out about this time, and Capt. WILSON being in sympathy with the South, the money was withheld. Capt. WILSON, from ill health, for a long time has been unable to follow his profession, and has, like many others, become reduced in circumstances. The $5,000 is his property, and the insurance companies which were instrumental in getting up the subscription, to reimburse him for moneys out, should see that the fund placed in the hands of Mr. FRANKLIN be forwarded to Capt. WILSON.

JUSTICE.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chinese John Smith is AH GEE.

The people of Connecticut are expected to fast on Friday, April 15.

A resident of Kentucky is 115 years old. He is an orphan.

TARO KUSAKABE is the first Japanese Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers College.

It is proposed to make the scientific course at Rutgers College four years, instead of three.

A Pennsylvania paper publishes an article on strategy in public robbery. Strategy is good, and it includes heavy charges.

Don't try to fool anybody today, and if anybody tries to fool you and succeeds, get angry.

The Rhode Island Legislature has postponed the Prohibitory Liquor law to the next session.

There is a gas company in a New-England town which declares a "semi-annual dividend" once in seven years.

If anybody tells you today that the workmen have discovered a huge cave in City Hall Park, tell him it is a mare's nest.

Be cautious how you accept invitations to dine out today, unless you know the handwriting.

State Auditor DUGALD STEWART, of Vermont, died of congestion of the lungs at his residence in Middlebury on Wednesday morning.

Canadian papers say that American buyers are scouring that country for horses, to be brought to this insatiable market.

A negro woman in Virginia made herself a widow by filling her husband with a flat-iron as he lay peacefully sleeping on Monday morning.

A Boston paper publishes a column on LEIGH HUNT. It does not mention Gen. GRANT, although he once turned his columns on a Lee hunt, and brought down the game.

Several officers of the Royal Artillery, and also of other British regiments now in Canada, were proceeding to England in the *City of Boston*.

Fifty-three brutal men have during the past twelve months learned that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not organized in vain.

A Portland paper reports that a gentleman is soon to become a member of a Massachusetts family "through the consanguinity of marriage."

Half the country papers will narrate today, with much pathos, how terribly Timothy Hay was mangled yesterday by being caught in a hay-cutter. It's a new joke every year.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of the Border Raid bill as a slimy dragon, and rejoices that the monster was slain in the Pennsylvania House on Wednesday.

If you see a well-filled pocket-book lying temptingly upon the sidewalk today, attempt to pick it up. It will give several small boys the coveted opportunity to laugh.

The Toronto *Leader* can't see that EYRE committed any wrong at all. He waited, it says, "for over five minutes" for signals of distress from the *Oneida*, but saw and heard none.

If your jovial friend tells you today there is something on your back, do not believe him; but if he tells you there is nothing there, take it for granted that there is more than there ought to be and—take off your coat.

An English resident of Philadelphia suggests that the British people and Englishmen in this country raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost by the sinking of the *Oneida*.

To learn who really needed work, the San Francisco Park Commissioners offered to employ men at a price lower than the market rate, and over 1,000 men at once applied for work at the rate named—$2 per day.

A Pennsylvania editor rejects an advertisement sent him by an Indiana lawyer on the condition that he should take his pay in divorces, saying, however, that he does so because he is a batchelor and the proposition is "scandalously premature."

The late S. P. BARCROFT, a weathy citizen of Philadelphia, bequeathed $5,000 to the Episcopal Hospital of that city, $5,000 to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and $2,000 to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

LAWRENCE DOYLE, who has been in the Maine State Prison since May, 1864, under sentence of death for the murder of a little girl, under peculiarly horrible circumstances, died on Friday last. To the last he stoutly maintained his entire innocence of the crime.

A Philadelphia man, crazy as a loon, has applied to the Mayor to pay him $1,000,000, alleged to be now due, for mutual adjustment and satisfaction between him, the said Philadelphia man, the Government of the United States, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church and the Jewish Church.

Seven of the sixteen members of the Walker Republican Executive Committee of Virginia have signed a paper opposing any attempt at union with the Wells party, as an unprincipled desertion of the men and the measures which succeeded in the elections of the 6th of July last.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that at the time of the Southampton insurrection, when Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS was a child, he was saved from a violent death by his elder sister, who, escaping from their dwelling, carried him in her arms to the woods, just in time to rescue him from the avenging furies led by NAT. TURNER, who spared neither age nor sex.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that ever since the termination of the war the mind of Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been unsettled, but during the last two years it has been completely unhinged. The once great orator, unequaled advocate, accomplished jurist and scholar, dwindled into a helpless and hopeless imbecile, and passed the last two years of his life in the most frivolous and imbecile manifestations of the complete overthrow of his once magnificent powers.

Through some strange freak a Pennsylvania woman, while away from home, sent a dispatch, signed with a fictitious name, to her son, saying that she was dead, and he must come for the body. He made arrangements for the funeral, went, found her alive, and brought her back. Mourning was changed to joy, all present screaming, dancing, crying and laughing in concert. The grave was filled up and the undertaker dismissed, and there was a flood of indignation poured out against the wicked perpetrator of the terrible joke, the woman herself referring to the heartless transaction with tears in her eyes.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 22, 1870: New-York—Mrs. E. C. Livermore, R. S. See, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Dr. C. D. Smith, George Merritt, A. A. Selover and family, Miss H. M. Arms, H. G. Ward, William Young, William B. Lang, Miss Fanny Lang, G. Shepard Page, D. N. Barney, wife and daughters. Boston—W. Whitney Lewis, Mrs. E. T. Eldredge, Miss E. T. Welch, J. T. Welch, Mrs. John Mixer, Geo. C. Shattuck, F. A. Turner. Cleveland—Miss Payne. Baltimore—P. F. Schnecker. St. Louis—James Archer. Rochester—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bromley, C. F. Bromley. Philadelphia—Dr. H. D. Bennett. Brooklyn—D. N. Furbish. Hartford—R. C. White. Memphis—J. T. Robeson. Chicago—Miss Gurnee. Buffalo—J. Arthur Hinchley. Yonkers—J. Foster Jenkins and family. United States Navy—F. J. Painter. Kidderminster—John Lewis.

A National Prison Congress.

The Springfield *Republican* announces that the National Prison Congress at Cincinnati will meet on the 20th of September next, and continue in session eight days. Governors of States, wardens and inspectors of prisons, superintendents and directors of reformatories, physicians and chaplains of these establishments, boards of charities and all such persons having an official interest in the matter are invited to be present. The Canadian authorities will be asked to take part, and members of the legations of the South American Republics will also be invited. It will discuss nearly all the important topics of prison discipline, the management of reformatories and the prevention of crime. Several of the papers will be written by European authorities on these topics, and some foreign delegates will probably be in attendance. Dr. WICHERN, of the famous Reform-school at Hamburg, who is going to America to attend the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, will attend the congress. This congress is preliminary to an international congress, on the same subject, to be held in London in 1871 or 1872, for which preparations are already making.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Argument of Mr. Medill in Behalf of the National Banks.

The following is an abstract of the argument by Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, before the Ways and Means Committee in behalf of the national banks, to which reference was made in our Washington dispatches of yesterday:

Mr. MEDILL began by saying that he was interested chiefly as to how the bill would affect the business interests of this country. The object of the Secretary of the Treasury in the seventh and eighth sections of the bill seemed to be to save some four millions of interest on the national bonds held by the banks; that if he succeeded in that object, and at the same time produced a financial crisis in the country, he would be guilty of a blunder; that the Administration would be held responsible for it, and no man could say with certainty that the business of the country might not suffer one hundred times as much as the Government expected to save by its proposed coercion of the banks. He then said he would examine the bill from a common sense and business standpoint, and not so much as a criticism as bankers might of all its details. In the first place, the bill commanded the banks to surrender twenty-five per cent. of their income on their bonds. It was not left voluntary with them, not optional. It was mandatory under the pains and penalties of forfeiture of their banking privilege. It was legal coercion. In the second place, the bill demanded that the existing banks should retire one-ninth of their whole circulation, amounting in the aggregate to more than thirty millions of dollars, or that they should put up securities to the amount of over forty millions of dollars to save their present circulation. Thirdly, the bill demanded that they should surrender their present five-twenty bonds, and accept of inferior bonds drawing but four and a half per cent. on an average; and that all this was to be in the form of a command. No other portion of the public creditors were treated in the same way by the bill. The holders of national bonds pledged for the security of bank notes were alone singled out, and attempted to be coerced and dragooned into compliance with the arbitrary command of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MEDILL stated further that in his opinion this was not the road that led to specie resumption now or hereafter; that it was not the road to financial prosperity, and not the road that led to such an increased confidence in the good faith, honor, integrity and responsibility of the Government as would induce foreign or American capitalists to subscribe for the new bonds drawing four or four and a half per cent. interest at par. The market value of the public securities depended upon public influence in the honor, good faith and responsibility of the Government, and where these were wanting, in whole or in part, the bonds of such Government were at a discount to the extent that such confidence was wanting. A blow struck at the banks of the United States of this unprecedented description, would alarm every holder of every bond of the Government, and would alarm every capitalist at home or abroad who had any thought of investing in Government bonds. They would say that, if the Government would violate its faith with the banks for the purpose of the petty sums that was said to be at stake, if it would only carry out this one precedent it would violate faith with all other public creditors, and consequently the Funding bill would prove a complete abortion except to the extent that the banks were compelled by pains and penalties to comply with its regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury seemed to have overlooked very important facts in framing his bill, and in proposing to make this raid on the banks, that within the last twelve months gold had fallen from 140 to 111, and as a consequence all the personal property of the United States of every description, including the agricultural products of the West, and of the South, imports from abroad and all manufactured articles of the United States which had been bought and sold on a falling market; that whatever price the merchant obtained for any of his goods he was compelled to sell for a lower price than when he paid; that the shrinkage value in the selling value of mercantile property during the past year had not been less than eighteen per cent., which represented a loss of profits, or expected profits, of $300,000,000, being as great a source as all the capital invested in the national banks; that the whole mercantile community of the United States were more or less crippled, and had consumed during the past year a large amount of their previous earnings. Not since 1861 have the business classes been so dependent upon the banks. The banks all over the United States and more especially in the West, where they are not so numerous as in the East, were extended to their utmost limits under their authority in aiding the business community under this depression of prices. Every bank was holding up and helping along the merchants to its utmost powers. In the City of Chicago alone, where they had but a limited banking capacity banks had extended aid to business men to the extent of fourteen millions of dollars, and the most they were doing was renewing the notes of business men and manufacturers and traders. Very little additional pressure would produce a financial rupture. A blow struck at the banking system that would cause the country banks to wind up, would have such an effect as would, perhaps, cause a banking crisis and a crash extending from one city to another until the whole United States was involved in it. Mr. MEDILL went on to say that he had no doubt whatever that the passage of the Funding bill unmodified, with the seventh and eighth sections retained, would have just that effect. He then inquired if, in the event of a financial revulsion over the United States, what influence it would have upon the revenues of the Government? Who could say to what extent it would destroy the revenue. Instead of receiving nearly four hundred millions it might be cut down to two hundred millions in the distress. Thousands and tens of thousands of business men would be ruined and bankrupt. Hundreds of banks, both national and private, would fall in the common crash with their customers, and we might have repeated the same state of affairs that followed the issuing of the specie circulation during Gen. JACKSON'S last Administration, which first produced wide-spread ruin, and then a fearful overthrow of the Democratic Party. Like causes would produce like effects. Now, if this Administration shall adopt any financial scheme which will precipitate a financial crash upon the country, it would require no prophet to foretell the speedy and inevitable overthrow of the Republican Party, and what the country would receive as the effect of such a blunder would be, first bankruptcy, and, secondly, Democratic rule. From a Republican stand-point either of these evils would be such as could not be well atoned for in time. If he were a Democratic member of Congress, preferring the success of party to the prosperity of the country, he would support earnestly the retention of the seventh and eighth sections of the Funding bill, feeling certain that their adoption would totally overthrow the Republican Party. Mr. MEDILL then argued that the bill is a direct violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Republican national platform of 1868, which laid down the doctrine that the only way to reduce the interest on the public debt was by so improving the public credit by acts of good faith as would increase the confidence of capitalists to that extent that they would be willing to take a lower rate of interest for their bonds. The Funding bill acted upon a precisely opposite hypothesis. It attempted by the short-cut coercion to accomplish what all experience had shown could only be effected by voluntary action of capitalists; and therefore it was a blunder—and a blunder in finance was an unpardonable crime. He then went on to show by figures that it was against the interest of the national banks to continue business under the bill, simply because they could make more money as private banks. The utmost sum that could be made in the West under the bill was [illegible] of profit on a $1,000 of investment, after deducting taxes on circulation and loss on mutilated notes and express charges on currency, whereas any man could loan his money at simply ten per cent. and realize one hundred, and at the same time could escape all the other compulsory and penal clauses of the act. The inevitable effect of the passage of the bill would be to cause hundreds of the country banks and the banks in the smaller cities to withdraw from the business by selling their five-twenties to convert their banks into private shaving shops, and they could make two or three or four per cent. more interest than was possible as national banks, and escape, at the same time, the searching and annoying inquisition to which they were subjected under the national bank system. The Secretary of the Treasury seemed to overlook two circumstances in regard to national banks—first, that they were no longer making anything like their former profits; that the reserves were no longer kept in compound interest notes, but were lying idle in their vaults drawing no interest; that they were no longer Government depositories making a profit upon Government deposits; they were no longer making profits upon the sale, &c., of national bonds of any description. Since the great fall in the value of gold, their deposits were not increasing, but decreasing. They were carrying their debtors instead of their debtors aiding them. They were now meeting continual losses by reason of the failing of their debtors, wiping out of margins, and the bankruptcy of men who borrowed money from them. Henceforth the banks would be obliged to be content with the old-fashioned banking profits and even less. The national banks were more heavily taxed at this time than banking interests ever before were in the history of the United States. Having lost the profits on various privileges they once enjoyed by reason of a decision of the Supreme Court, they are liable to every species of State, municipal and local taxation. They are now paying to the Federal Government two and three-tenths per cent. on their entire capital, which left only three and seven-tenths per cent. on the five-twenty bond, or two and seven-tenths of the three and a half per cent. [illegible] and a half [illegible] yield of their bonds, while [illegible] but [illegible] two-tenths per cent. [illegible] one and [illegible] bonds. The State and municipal taxation of the national banks of the West at all events exceeded two per cent., and in several of the States, and in most of the cities it exceeded three per cent. This taxation wiped out all the remainder of their profit on their bonds. If section 7 of the Funding bill is adopted, it would be to their special interest to close their affairs and quit the business. Senator SHERMAN said, in his recent letter to the newspapers, that the private banks paid all the taxes. That might be true theoretically, but, as a matter of fact, it was wide of the truth. The private banks rarely returned all their capital. There was no public record of it, and they had the means of keeping untaxed Government bonds at the time Assessors made their calls, and thus escape taxation. It was fair to state that the private banks did not pay one-third as much taxes as the national banks. In conclusion, Mr. MEDILL urged that it was the true policy for Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue to strike out all the mandatory portions of sections 7 and 8 to provide for free banking and do away with the objections to the present system of monopoly, a monopoly for which the banks were not responsible; to reduce the taxes on circulation one-half or more; to extend the 4½ bonds provided for in section 2 to fifty years, with the option at thirty years of making the four per cent. bonds a straight fifty or sixty year bond, without the option to give the present banks the right to exchange their five-twenties for ten-forties, with a half per cent. tax on their circulation, but not to coerce them into doing it. The next step to take would be to repeal from seventy-five to one hundred millions of taxes. He said, in conclusion, that no one wanted the national debt paid, except a few Government officers, and that it was folly to squeeze and bleed the people for the purpose. This was not a time for any financial experiment to try the forbearance of the people. What they wanted was a few more good wheat and cotton crops, which would help them. Everybody was out of humor on a falling market like the present. The true way was to help the people instead of saying to the banks "Stand and deliver, or lose your franchises."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Departure of Rodas—Aspect of Military Affairs—A Heavy Engagement—Future Movements—Wholesale Slaughter—The Cinco Villas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

Another change has taken place in the political aspect of affairs caused by the departure of Gen. RODAS for Puerto Principe on Sunday, the 20th inst. Gen. RODAS was accompanied by his usual staff, Secretary FERNANDEZ, and the well-known editor of the New-York *Cronista*, Mr. FERRER DE COUTO, who acted as the General of ordinance. The company of guides (volunteers) also accompanied the General. But the most remarkable person among all was Gen. NAPOLEON ARRANGO alias NAPOLEON IV., ex-insurgent and prime mover of the revolution in the Camaguey district, who had arrived the same morning from Puerto Principe and returned again with RODAS in the afternoon, in order, to use his own expression, "to see if his assistance and influence would be of any service in bringing peace back to the inhabitants of this island, and in enabling the well-thinking and honest Cubans to regenerate the country and destroy the immense number of bandits, who, under the guise of revolutionists, joined the Cuban forces, but were only plying their avocation of thieves and robbers." Whether RODAS will be successful in carrying out his intentions remains to be seen. It is stated that several of the principal leaders of the rebellion have signified their intention of surrendering to RODAS in person. This is probable, although not certain. It is positive, however, that no fighting man will surrender to VALMASEDA, whose reputation is too firmly established for even the most gullible negro to trust his promises.

THE WAR.

The last engagement of any consequence in the field, and one which appears to have been of more than usual importance, took place on the 11th inst. at Rio Abajo, on the road between Canto del Embaradero and Las Tunas, the scene of so many conflicts, and the only place where the Spaniards always acknowledge losses in killed and wounded. The Cubans were commanded by MODESTO DIAZ, a Dominican, aided by VICENTE GARCIA and Gen. FIGUEREDO, and numbered about 1,200 men. The action lasted over four hours, the Cubans remaining masters of the field, owing to their great superiority in numbers, the Spanish force consisting of the remnants of the Matanzas battalion, with between 450 and 500 men; these were commanded by Col. QUESADA. On the 12th the action recommenced, the Spaniards merely acting on the defensive. On the 13th the Spaniards attempted to advance, but were rudely met by the Cuban forces, and compelled to take up their old camping-ground. On the morning of the 14th the Cubans, having been slightly reinforced, resolved to attack the Spaniards, and, if possible, exterminate them completely. The charge was made solid and compact; shot followed shot, and steel met steel. A hand to hand combat ensued, enduring over half an hour, some of the Spanish soldiers and also some Cubans performing feats of great valor. The voices of QUESADA, the Spanish commander and those of the Cuban leader could be heard plainly cheering their men, the leaders themselves at one time finding themselves face to face. The ammunition of the Spaniards was giving out, when QUESADA ordered his field-piece to be loaded with grapnel to the mouth and to be discharged into the thickest of the fight. He then charged the Cubans on the flank with about fifty men, when these, who supposed them to be the battalion of San Quintin, known to be on the way to relieve the Matanzas battalion retired, slowly and in good order, leaving their dead behind. An hour later the San Quintin battalion arrived with a supply of provisions and with horses to transport the wounded, the combined battalions reaching Canto del Embaradero on the morning of the 15th, being harassed along the entire route unto the very outposts at the Canto by the Cubans. The relative losses of both parties are estimated at ninety-five Spaniards killed and wounded and 195 Cubans killed and wounded. The Cubans took eleven and the Spaniards eight prisoners. This engagement, which may be considered a victory for the Spanish troops, owing to the great difference in numbers, has already been credited to VALMASEDA as another of his victories.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The forces of VALMASEDA from the Eastern Department will soon act in connection with the forces in the Camaguey region, commanded by GOYENECHE, holding the road from Neuvitas to Puerto Principe, and from Neuvitas to Guaimaro, leaving a distance of about thirty miles from Guaimaro, to Las Tunas to be garrisoned by Spanish troops, it being intended to erect forts if the rainy season will allow it to be done. The Spanish troops in the Camaguey region appear to be at present about equal in numbers to those of the Cubans. The line from Bayamo to Guantanamo is free from rebel forces, but the spirit of revenge remains there, and many a Spaniard will yet pay with his life for the massacres and assassinations committed by VALMASEDA'S orders, or with his consent.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

A wholesale slaughter has been effected by the Cubans in the Eastern Department, by executing every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of the Spanish army then in their hands as a prisoner. A trial was had, and it was fully proven that these prisoners had tried to seduce away the Cuban soldiers and, in concert with some of them, to capture the leaders and deliver them up to PUELLO. The plot was discovered, the bearer of a dispatch to PUELLO having been captured on the road with a letter in his possession giving full particulars. The Cubans implicated in this attempt of counter-revolution were executed at the same time with the Spaniards. All this in revenge for the cruelties of BOET'S contraguerrillas.

QUASIMODO.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth and Catholicism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Tuesday morning last I asked Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH for the page and volume of *Brownson's Review*, in which he found the extract given in his letter published in the TIMES of last Sunday, and which he said he had read to his congregation. He has not [illegible] it, [illegible] quite [illegible] was [illegible] a good [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. HEPWORTH [illegible] his congregation? [illegible] famous extract to his congregation? [illegible]

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870. A CATHOLIC.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Written Argument Submitted by the American Minister to the Court of Investigation.

The Yokohama correspondent of the *Sacramento Union* furnishes, as given below, the written argument of the American Minister, C. E. DELONG, submitted to the Court during the investigation of the circumstances of the sinking of the *Oneida* by Capt. EYRE of the steamer *Bombay*:

To the Honorable Court:

I would state in regard to this case, and the propriety of my making an argument in it before this Court, as follows:

[illegible]

[The East River Bridge.]

The excavations for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge at the foot of Fulton-street, proceed slowly but steadily. The caisson is to be retained in its present location at Greenpoint till two more courses of planking are added to it. It was intended to do this after it had been floated down to the permanent resting place, but the immense difficulty of preparing the bed of the river before sinking it has been the cause of pushing on the work where it lies. The difficulty of clearing a depth of eighteen feet of water in the space required by the caisson may be imagined, when it is stated that the bottom of the river at this point is an almost solid mass of embedded boulders, weighing from one all the way up to fourteen tons. A huge [illegible] quite [illegible] after a good [illegible] After the caisson [illegible] had been [illegible] away, the [illegible] by the [illegible] with [illegible] case the difficulty of moving it would have, of course, immensely increased. It was safely removed beyond the end which has to be cleared. The bed of the caisson will probably be ready in about two weeks.

A PLEASANT "SEND OFF."

Complimentary Entertainment to Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr., Prior to His Departure for Europe.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club and a few invited guests assembled at Delmonico's last evening to compliment Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., Vice-Commodore of the Club, prior to his departure for Europe to contest in the *Sappho* with the English yacht *Cambria* in the ocean race which is to be sailed in July next.

The entertainment was given in pursuance of the following resolutions, passed at a general meeting of the Club held on March 24:

Resolved, That a Committee of the Club be hereby requested to call a meeting of the members for Thursday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., at DELMONICO'S, for the purpose of paying their respects to Vice-Commodore BENNETT, before his departure for Europe, to engage in the contest with the yacht *Cambria*, to be sailed across the Atlantic in the month of July.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to superintend and arrange for a suitable dinner for the occasion, intended to testify to the Vice-Commodore the regard of the members and their appreciation of the zeal evinced by him in his continuous efforts to add to the nautical prestige of the Club.

The following were appointed on the committee: G. W. KIDD, J. S. DICKERSON, A. S. HATCH, EDWARD DODGE, FLETCHER WESTRAY.

The entertainment was strictly confined to members of the Club and its patrons. The room in which the dinner was given was appropriately festooned and ornamented with the squadron flags, and the ornaments on the table were emblematical of nautical life and very appropriate to the occasion. Commodore HENRY G. STEBBINS presided, and on his right sat Vice-Commodore BENNETT, the guest of the evening. Among those present were Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Judges BLATCHFORD, WOODRUFF and BEDFORD, Dr. CARNOCHAN, Lieut.-Commander PERRSON, besides the members of the club, who generally attended.

After the cloth was removed, speeches were made in response to toasts by several of the gentlemen present, and the heartiest good wishes were expressed for a safe journey across and a victorious return of their guest.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Further Examination in the Case of the Alleged Silk Smugglers—How Oaths are Administered by a Deputy Collector.

Mr. JOSEPH C. PERRY, a Custom-house broker, gave further testimony in the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday, concerning the extensive smuggling frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by ISIDORE WOLF and MYRTIL MAY, two Broadway importers.

He averred that WOLF said to him that he expected to get money from AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.; did not know of his own knowledge that they had furnished him any; had never held any conversation with MARES about the interest AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. received for any advances; he remembered the seizure of sixteen cases of goods by Deputy Collector KIRK; the entries were wrong; he furnished KIRK the information which led to the seizure; the goods were assigned to ISIDORE WOLF & CO.; he gave the invoices and entries to KIRK; the goods were subsequently condemned; there was no arrangement by which the goods were to be allowed to go by default; he was informed by MARES that he had had some brokerage done for him by H. C. CAMPBELL; he never entered goods irregularly for MARES; he made the entry dated Sept. 30, 1869, and it specified eight cases of wearing apparel; C. BLUMENTHAL was entered as the owner; he thought WOLF signed the affidavit in that name; he entered it; the oath was administered by walking up to the Deputy Collector, touching your hat, laying down the papers, and walking away; this was the customary practice; the entry purporting to have been made Dec. 17, 1868, and signed W. LEVY, was for four cases of cotton chemisettes; the name was signed by MAY; the entry dated Sept. 10, which purported to have been made by WM. MITCHELL, was for seven cases of cotton wearing apparel; the name was signed by MAY; he passed the entry and received $100 for the first three cases, and $20 for each additional case; he saw some of the cases opened at No. 473 Broadway; they contained silks, and he also believed some gloves and cotton laces; he received the pay for his services and sometimes in checks; the checks show that he received some from WOLF and some from PAUL MARES; he received checks on the Stuyvesant bank signed ISIDORE WOLF & CO.; subsequently Deputy Collector PARK gave evidence in regard to the seizure of defendant's goods and the frauds which were found to exist in connection with the transactions. Deputy Collector KIRK was also called as a witness, after which the case was adjourned.

At the conclusion of the case MARES was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of being implicated in the frauds.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 31, 1870:

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of First-street, 62 feet east of First-avenue, 22.10 by 45, basement and two stories, front brown stone; GEO. HOFFMAN, owner.

One factory, No. 21 Marion-street, 25 by 25, five stories, front brick and iron; WEATHERHEAD & CHESNUT, owners.

One office, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 180 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 17, two stories, front corrugated iron; HENRY BROWN, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-third-street, 25 by 65, three stories; R. A. CARY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 51, four stories; M. CAREER and J. DOWLING, owners.

One second-class dwelling, No. 392 Third-avenue, 18 by 45, four stories; CHARLES H. JACOBUS, owner.

One tenement, [illegible] side of Seventh-avenue, 50 feet [illegible] of [illegible], 25 by 45, five stories; MARY MCCLAY, owner.

One [illegible] side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, [illegible] feet [illegible] of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 51, five stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One [illegible] Street, [illegible] stories; J. FLACCUS and WM. KURTZ, owners.

One tenement house, south-east corner of Houston and Norfolk streets, 25 by 71, five stories; JOHN BORCH, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-west corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue C, each 25 by 60, two 25 by 50, five stories; A. DOOLEY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, 24.6 by 50, four stories; N. J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenements, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 55 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 18 by 37, three stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 202 Bowery, 17 by 70, four stories; JACOB FRIEDLANDER, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 31 Bayard-street, 25 by 82, five stories; CHARLES HUGAN, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 227 Seventh-avenue, 21 by 50, basement and four stories; GEORGE BENY, owner.

One shop and tenements, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 170 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 45, three stories; MARTIN KROGER, owner.

One store, No. 105 Christopher-street, 17 by 16, two stories; E. SCHWEDER, owner.

One mill, north-east corner of Hudson and Bank streets, 23 by 28, two stories; LEE & CO., owners.

One shop, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 40 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 16 by 19 and 20, two stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One shop, south side of Fifty-second-street, 300 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 50, two stories; J. & W. WILLIAMS, owners.

One shop, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue; WILLIAM F. PARSONS and J. DAVIDSON, owners.

One stable, south side of Twentieth-street, 93 feet west of Avenue A, 100 by 50, two stories; New-York Gaslight Company, owners.

One stable, No. 216 Eldridge-street, 21.7 by 42, two stories; F. E. HOFF & CO., owners.

One stable, north-east corner of Bank and Greenwich streets, 12 by 22, two stories; D. H. HELMS, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 18 by 40, two stories; DENNIS MAHONY, owner.

One stable, No. 43 Downing-street, (rear,) 25 by 14, two stories; E. L. PARK, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Sixth-avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 25 by 22, two stories; WILLIAM T. GARNER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	[illegible]
Miscellaneous fronts	3
Brick fronts	[illegible]
Frame buildings	1
First-class dwellings	2
Second-class dwellings	[illegible]
Tenement houses	[illegible]
Stores and tenements	[illegible]
Shops	[illegible]
Stables	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

Counterfeiting Revenue Stamps—Further Investigation of the Howard Case.

BENONA HOWARD'S alleged counterfeiting of one-cent revenue match stamps was the subject of further examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday.

Mr. JAMES NORRIS, salesman for V. JESUP & SON, of John-street, on being shown the counterfeit steel plate containing HOWARD'S name, testified that it had been exposed to salt water, but that he was unable to say for how long a time.

Mr. BENJAMIN J. BLAKEMAN said that he had been counsel for HOWARD since 1867; that he had heard HOWARD say that he wanted to sell and charge his business, which was considered worth $100,000; that HOWARD had told him to write a note to JOHN RIPPON for the latter to pay his rent on the house which he occupied on Staten Island; that RIPPON subsequently said that he would pay HOWARD as soon as he could, besides stating that he had had a difficulty with the Government; that on a later occasion RIPPON represented that he had something valuable which he wanted to sell to HOWARD; that when consulted of his indebtedness to HOWARD, he replied that that was merely what he called for; that he claimed that if he could make a sale with HOWARD he might be able to pay his [illegible] that way, but he then left his [illegible] MAN'S office without mentioning what the [illegible] was. Witness also deposed that HOWARD had [illegible] that RIPPON in Greenwich, [illegible] [illegible] anything about any sale at that [illegible] HOWARD informed him that RIPPON was [illegible] and a bad fellow, and that he [illegible] to do with him; subsequently he [illegible] MARES, of the existence of a [illegible] some time on Staten Island, [illegible] proprietary stamps; that he [illegible] that HOWARD had [illegible] HOWARD denied all knowledge of the place [illegible]

APRIL FOOL.

History of the Day—Its Observance by the Wise and Foolish of Ancient and Modern Times—Some Timely Hints to the Simple.

Today is April Fool's Day. We hasten to inform the people of this great City of the fact, and to put them on their guard at the earliest hour practicable. If any one is imposed upon before they have read the notice, it is suggested they have not a document which should be their first duty of the day, and to serve them right. On this, of all the days of the year, wicked urchins think to play their godless pranks on wiser people with impunity, and the staid and serious will be tormented with a secret suspicion that every harmless inquiry and well-meant suggestion is but the cover for a "heartless hoax." Those who are fastidious of their personal appearance upon the street may well look to their coat tails, not literally and continually, for that would make them more ridiculous than even a long, dragging kite's tail or a hideous hieroglyph in white chalk; but they may as well steel themselves against the jeers of every juvenile rabble that may chance to gather at their backs. Ladies will not be exempt, and persons may find, as they come in from a delightful promenade, that they have been coming up Broadway with a scandalous placard pinned to their blessed backs. A very foolish trick is this, but "boys will be boys," as some superlatively wise old aunt has said. Nor is this imbecile observance of this anniversary confined to the rapidly "rising generation." Older people have been known to make fools of themselves and of their friends at the same time by sending the latter off on some wild-goose chase or giving them a stone when they ask bread, or committing some other grievous offence against the rules of morals and of propriety.

But after all the celebration of one day in the year, in the name of all the fools, is not such a ridiculous custom. The fools form no inconsiderable part of the community, both now and in times past, and they are withal a very respectable portion of the body politic. They are addicted to comparatively few even of the small vices, and were hardly ever known to perpetrate a great crime. For instance, no fool was ever known to abstract large sums of money from the hard-earned treasures of his fellow-men on the pretense of applying it for the common weal, and then to use it in an extravagance of his own. He is not responsible for unjust laws and oppression, nor will he ever be required to give an account of the abuse of place and power, and the ruin of great interests. He hath little to answer for, poor soul comparatively, and, if he does little good in the world, he has therein greatly the advantage of those who do much harm.

And this grand anniversary of the fast of April hath no contemptible antiquity. Did time serve for the necessary investigation it might, doubtless, be shown to have existed at least ever since the flood of Noah. If we mistake not the prophet Haggai makes allusion to it in the third chapter of that inimitable book, wherein he speaketh of the times and the seasons of the year, and the frequent allusion of Solomon to the fool shows that he was a personage not uncommon in that day, albeit not in very good repute with the wise King himself, and he surely must have had his day in the calendar along with the rest of the feast days. And, indeed, does not the proverbial philosopher of those ancient times make direct allusion to this anniversary, where, in the 20th verse of the 17th chapter of his Proverbs he saith: "The fool, indeed, hath his day and the simple man his season, but for the wicked they shall be cut off from all the year, and the time of their rejoicing shall not be known."

Among the pagan nations of antiquity, we find no trace of the observance of this day, although we have it on good authority that they sometimes worshiped gods wholly devoid of brains. It may be that their whole religion, which was accounted foolishness by the Jews, was but the observance of senseless holidays, and the playing of unmeaning tricks. The Greeks, who had so many gods and temples, never thought to consecrate even the smallest shrine to the Day of All Fools, although it is handed down by some antiquarians that they held an idiot in peculiar reverence, as do at this day the congregations of some modern Churches. HERODOTUS, in the tenth book of his incomparable history, in giving an account of the peculiar customs of the Abyssinians of the tenth century before Christ, is thought by some learned commentators to have referred to the observance of a holiday very similar to this. The Bohthoni, he says, meaning thereby the aborigines of the country, were wont, on one particular day of the year, to go about among their friends, and, plucking them by the gown, to say, "Friend, thou hast lost thy wits; come and dine with me, and I will teach thee to find them again." With all deference to the commentators, we regard this interpretation as somewhat far-fetched.

These allusions to All Fool's Day in ancient writing, it will be seen, are somewhat vague, but it is certain that the custom of playing practical jokes on that day may boast a tolerable antiquity among modern nations. Just when it sprang up in England is unknown, but it came to this country with the staid and sober passengers of the *Mayflower*, and nowhere does it prevail more than in the quiet towns of New-England. Perhaps every one may not know the story of the "Wise Fools of Gotham," but everybody knows that no place in the world has a greater mixture of fools and wise men than our "Gotham" of today. Well, then, once upon a time King JOHN, the same that butchered young ARTHUR, and granted the *Magna Charta*, intended on one of his royal progresses to pass through the town of Gotham in Nottinghamshire. At that time there was a ridiculous custom that the course taken by the King must ever after remain open as a public way, but the Gothamites determined not to sacrifice their favorite meadows to the monarch's august footsteps, and so sent word that it was not safe to pass through that way. The hoax was exposed in the dispatches of the Associated Press next morning, and the King sent his high and mighty messengers to demand wherefore this had been thus, and the messengers found some of the people trying to drown eels in a little pond, others driving their cows upon the tops of the houses to shade a neighboring wood from the sun, and the rest engaged in equally interesting and profitable labors. Thereupon they conceived the whole population to be a set of fools and unworthy of His Majesty's wrath. Thus it was the Gothamites saved their meadows and their heads. They were not such fools as they were accounted; and we may say of their knick-namesake, as quaint old FULLER says of the Nottinghamshire village, "Gotham doth breed as wise people as any which causelessly laugh at their simplicity."

Imprisoned for One Year Without Trial.

A United States prisoner, named WILLIARD FERGUSON, charged with perjury, was released from Ludlow-street Jail by order of District-Attorney PIERREPONT yesterday, on giving bail in $2,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS to appear for trial. The accused was committed about a year ago under $20,000 bail for having, it was alleged, given false testimony in the McHenry trial. It is said that his arrest was determined on before he left the witness stand, and that Collector BAILEY appeared as complainant against him. Facts which have been recently laid before the District-Attorney induced the latter to consent to FERGUSON'S release on a less amount of bail by one-tenth part than was fixed at the time he was first held.

The Twelve Temptations in Court.

In the case of TISDALE vs. FOSTER, Mr. COLE, the partner of JAMES FISK, Jr., in matters pertaining to the Grand Opera House, was again up for examination yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge VAN BRUNT. The testimony showed that FOSTER, the defendant, with two others, had together an interest in the play called "The Twelve Temptations," to the extent of one half of the net profits of the representation, which, up to the 10th of February, the day on which the attachment was served, amounted to $8,500. The further examination was adjourned for one week at the request of the defendant's counsel.

Enoch Arden Come Home Again.

The defendant in the case of CANTRON vs. CANTRON was formerly the wife of a man named GORTZ, who "went for a soldier," and is not returning with the other "boys in blue" at the close of the war, his wife assumed that he lay beneath the Southern sod, and forthwith took unto herself her present spouse, the plaintiff in this action. After several years of domestic bliss the former husband returned and claimed his wife, and the second husband brings this action for divorce. The cause was up in the Superior Court, Chambers, before Judge JONES, yesterday, on an interlocutory motion, and will be tried on a future day.

Meeting of Internal Revenue Assessors—Important Decision in Regard to Partnership Sales.

At the monthly meeting of the Assessors of the United States Internal Revenue, held yesterday, at the office of Assessor VAN WYCK, of the Fourth District, the only business of importance transacted was the reading of the following correspondence, which puts at rest a disputed question in reference to partnership sales:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1870.

SIR: When a member of a firm sells his individual interest in the partnership merchandise to another member or members of the same firm, in the act of dissolution, who thereupon commence a fresh business either by themselves or in connection with a new partner or partners, is such sale assessable and to be regarded as a sale of the old firm in their monthly returns of sales, although such a sale is only a sale of an interest, yet the question arises whether in law it is not a conjoint act of the firm going out of business and a sale of their stocks in bulk, and therefore assessable as such, as decided in letter to this office last year—pp. 121, vol. 3, Internal Revenue Record.

Respectfully, P. C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., that "When a member of a firm sells his undivided interest in the partnership merchandise to another member or members of the same firm, in the act of dissolution, who thereupon commence a fresh business by themselves or in connection with a new partner or partners," such a transaction should not be regarded as a sale within the meaning of the law, and hence is not required to be included in the aggregate of sales of such firm. This accords with the decision in the same as that referred to in the final clause of your letter.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York City, N. Y.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Alleged Burglars—A Detective Case Spoiled.

EDGAR DELL, a resident of Yonkers and a prominent citizen, was arrested on Wednesday evening by Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, at the Central Office, on a charge of having in his possession a large quantity of United States bonds, forming a part of those stolen by burglars from the Ocean Bank of this City last Summer. The prisoner was induced to confess that he had had communication with those who had been negotiating the sale of the bonds, the product of the burglary committed in that institution, and that he was then expecting a further installment of $30,000. The arrest was made in the most secret manner, and the accused was placed in one of the strong rooms without the knowledge of the Chief Detective, Capt. KELSO, who was kept in the dark by his subordinates until yesterday forenoon. DELL made a statement of his scheme of operations, for the better information of the detectives, and his presence at Police Headquarters was kept a profound secret. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken down town to his office in the neighborhood of Wall-street, being privately arraigned before Justice DOWLING while on route.

The plan of operations decided upon by Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL was to effect the arrest of the person who was to bring their stool-pigeon the $30,000 worth of bonds, and to this end they permitted DELL to remain in seemingly undisturbed possession of his office, in the hope that the larger bird would enter the trap with the bonds in his possession. Everything was progressing nicely, and the arrival of the "bond-holder" was momentarily expected, when the entire case was spoiled, much to the disgust of the sharp detectives. A young man entered the office, and informed the astonished officers that he was a newspaper reporter, and had been sent there to obtain the details of some robbery to the extent of $30,000. He also gave the name of the man already arrested, and evinced such knowledge of the case in its imperfect stage as convinced the detectives that some one had betrayed their movements. In this emergency the officers escorted DELL back to the Tombs, where they were again astonished to find Ex-Judge STEWART awaiting their arrival to act as counsel for the prisoner. As one of the officers remarked, "it was discouraging" to find their case spoiled, and the question now is, who gave the information away. The effort to secure the unknown operator in stolen bonds will no doubt be now abandoned as useless. Justice DOWLING granted a temporary commitment for the prisoner, and the case so remains.

It is understood that the arrest of DELL was made in consequence of certain developments made during the examination of the case of WM. O'NEILL, the broker, who is now under bail on a charge of complicity in the great Norwalk Bank burglary, when $180,000 worth of bonds and securities were stolen. DELL formerly occupied an office under the Ocean Bank, at the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, and did so at the time of the burglary. Detective ELDER was in close attendance on the examination, and saw sufficient to convince his experienced mind that a new "lay" could be successfully followed in the Ocean Bank case. The fact that the detectives now find themselves over-reached and foiled, is owing to the fact that they were too secret in their movements, and did not have any confidence in those who necessarily must see that something important was in the wind. Further developments in this case will probably be made today.

The Amity-Street Robbery—The Prisoners Committed.

DANIEL RITNER and FRANCIS DEGAN, who are in custody, charged with robbery and felonious assault on JOSEPH A. JACKSON, No. 8 Amity-street, were arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice SCOTT, by Detective LYON, of the Tenth Precinct. The officer testified that he brought the prisoners to the Clermont House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, where Mr. JACKSON was present receiving medical treatment, on Wednesday, when the latter made a statement in connection with the assault. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 15th of March he was in his store when the prisoners entered. RITNER handed him a note which he was about to read, but he became suddenly insensible and consciousness did not return until he found himself where he now lies and his head full of wounds inflicted with some weapon. A gold watch and chain, diamond pin, a gold match-box and a pocket-book containing between one and two hundred dollars, were taken from him on that occasion. He had no hesitation in identifying the prisoners as the persons who were in this store at the time the assault was committed upon him. The officer added that he arrested the prisoners on Saturday last and discovered a gold watch and chain in the possession of DEGAN, which was identified by Mr. JACKSON as the one that was stolen from him. A certificate from Mr. JACKSON'S medical attendants was read stating that he was not yet sufficiently restored to attend to prosecute, and, pending the result the prisoners were committed.

Annual Session of the Eastern German Conference.

The fifth annual session of the Eastern German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened in the Fortieth-street Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. BISHOP AMES, of Baltimore, presided.

The session was commenced with singing, prayer and reading the Scriptures by Rev. HENRY KASTENDIECK, after which the Lord's Supper was administered to the members of the Conference and the congregation, and prayer was offered by the presiding officer. The Secretary of the last Conference, Rev. C. JOST, called the roll, when it appeared that twenty-seven members were present. Mr. JOST was reelected Secretary, and Rev. LOUIS WALLON Assistant Secretary.

The exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, and the majority and minority reports of the Book Committee, were read. A motion to dismiss the minority report was lost, and both reports were referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Conference finally adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock this morning.

Junior Exhibition at the New-York University.

The junior exhibition at the University of the City of New-York took place yesterday morning, at the chapel of the University, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The exercises comprised the following addresses: "The New Question," THEODORE T. BURNHAM; "The Philosophy of Invention," H. MORTON REED; "Social Condition of the American People," JAMES VAN BRUNT; "Holland and Spain in the Sixteenth Century," CHARLES A. HERMANCE; "Shadow and Sunshine," ABRAHAM S. ISAACS; "Patrick Henry," NATHANIEL B. HUNT, and "Society and the Criminal," by BORDEN O. BOWNE. The prize for the best speaker was an elegantly bound copy of the Bible. The addresses in general were remarkable for beauty of composition and elegance of delivery, and were deservedly applauded. The prize was awarded to Mr. BOWNE. ERBEN'S orchestra furnished the music of the occasion.

The "Sheltering Arms" Bazaar—Great Preparations and Great Expectations.

There has been nothing that has taken such hold upon the religious and charitable public since the days of the Sanitary Fair, as the grand "Bazaar" which is to open in this City directly after Easter, in aid of the charitable institution known as the "Sheltering Arms." When the necessity of raising funds for this institution, now only some five years in existence, was made known, a number of gentlemen met together and conceived the idea of holding a fair, or in other words, a grand Bazaar. They had no idea, however, of the enthusiasm that would spring up in all quarters. Offers of help have come from Brooklyn, Staten Island, New-Jersey, Westchester County, and elsewhere. All seem anxious to do something.

Meetings of the General and Executive Committees are held every Monday evening to give details of the work for the past week, and to dispose of such matters as may come before them. Most of the Episcopal Churches in the City, and many outside of it, are among themselves holding meetings and getting articles ready to supply tables to be looked after by themselves, while some are making articles to be sent in and placed for sale as the Executive Committee may elect.

It is purposed to inaugurate the enterprise by a grand concert at the Academy of Music on the evening of Easter Monday, April 18. This will most probably be given by well-known amateur vocalists and professional instrumentalists, and one of its aims will be to furnish a rare entertainment for the clergy and distinguished guests. On Tuesday, April 19, the opening at the rooms on Broadway, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, will take place. The music for the day is to be furnished by the Governor's Island Band. On alternate days the Fort Hamilton and Navy-yard bands will play, all three having kindly volunteered their services. In the evenings one of the City bands will discourse the finest selections of music. On the evenings of April 21 and 23 a number of ladies and gentlemen, residents of Brooklyn, will give amateur dramatic representations at [illegible]

...the Union League Club Hall, on the 18th. An amateur concert will be given at Mrs. Nichols's on Saturday evening, the 2d. The Beyond Club ... Other kind offers of assistance have been tendered and accepted, among them an offer from Miss ... to give an entertainment at her house some time in May. ... BROWN, of Grace Church, has tendered his aid to be anywhere and in all places at one time.

During the continuance of the Bazaar a paper will be published daily, giving products from volunteer sources, and noting the events of the Fair by an eye-witness. Messrs. GEO. F. NESBITT & Co. have volunteered to set the type and do the press-work of a thousand copies or more daily. Other parties will furnish the paper on which to print the Bazaar.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sentence Pronounced by Judge Gilbert—Three of the Offenders Sent to the Penitentiary.

Judge GILBERT resumed his seat as Presiding Justice on the Bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, to pronounce sentence on the parties already convicted of frauds at the late election. Before so doing Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON proceeded to say that after examination he did not agree with the District-Attorney in thinking that the statute of 1842 had any bearing on the cases in question. This statute was a distinct and separate provision, and it found no place in the revised statutes. He contended that the phraseology of this statute clearly bore that the penalties therein stated applied to the violation of any election law then existing, and not to any others that might thereafter be enacted. His objection might either be taken as a further motion for arrest of judgment or a motion in mitigation of sentence. He was proceeding to show the want of connection between the statute named, and those of 1865-66, under which the convictions were obtained, when

Ex-Judge MOORE said that by the Court's leave he would interrupt the remarks of counsel. He understood that these cases were to go up to the General Term. Various motions to quash, to arrest judgment, and what not, had been made in the course of these prosecutions. Would it not be better for counsel to reserve the present point, and let it go up along with the others? He was satisfied that the position taken up by Mr. BRITTON was untenable; but the entire objections had better, he thought, be presented together. After a short discussion

Mr. BRITTON agreed to the suggestion. He would simply state that, in his opinion the only penalty which the Court had the power to enforce in these cases was a merely civil one, or, in other words, the confiscation of the wages earned by these men as canvassers of election.

Judge GILBERT then said: We have carefully considered these cases, and have now to pronounce as follows: In the case of JAMES BUCKLEY and GEO. M. BROWN, to impose imprisonment in the County Jail for ten days. The indictment in this case charged them with neglecting to make returns of the canvass, but it was afterward shown on the motion for arrest of judgment that a return had, in point of fact, been made, though after some delay. We consider this as an extenuation of the offense, and have pronounced accordingly. In the case of PATRICK MAHONY the verdict of the jury establishes the fact that the returns were wilfully and fraudulently lost, or allowed to be stolen. In the case of HENRY P. MAYO and MICHAEL HANNON, the verdict of the jury establishes the fact of the votes being wilfully and fraudulently miscounted. These are offenses of the greatest enormity, and it would be a poor reflection of public sentiment were the Court to impose such a punishment as would indicate indifference to such offenses. We have carefully considered the testimony; and though in the case of MAYO and HANNON it is somewhat conflicting, the Court has no right to pass any other verdict than that which the jury has passed upon it. The sentence upon MAHONEY will be thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and that upon MAYO and HANNON, imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three months.

With the exception of Justice BUCKLEY, all the convicted parties were in Court.

Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON subsequently obtained, in Chambers, a stay of proceedings and made an appeal to the General Term, which was granted.

CAPT. ARTHUR HEARD FROM.

He is Found in Chicago—A Case of Aberration of Mind.

Something more than a week ago the mysterious disappearance of Capt. JNO. H. ARTHUR, formerly of Blue Point, L. I., but lately of Brooklyn, was noted in the TIMES. As he was extensively known and respected all along the Great South Bay Shore, and had many warm friends here and in Brooklyn, his disappearance caused the most serious concern. He was known to be a man of remarkably correct habits, and the fact that he had come to New-York on the day of his disappearance—the 3d of February—to collect money with which to secure a new sloop for his trade caused both relatives and friends to believe that he had been murdered and robbed. Nothing more was heard of him from that day until a few days ago, notwithstanding the general newspaper notice of his absence and all the efforts of the Police and his numerous friends, and then only by a singular circumstance.

When in trade on the bay we have named, it was his custom to send to the *South Side Signal*, published near the residence of his many relatives on Long Island, a note of any occurrence of interest to Blue Point on the bay, to which he attached a well-known *nom de plume*. Recently a paragraph was noticed in the journal named in relation to some ship interest, to which his well-known signature was attached; but, excepting for the imprint on the letter sheet and the post-mark on the envelope, nothing could have been known as to the locality to which the item referred.

This excited the strongest curiosity among all who knew him who saw it; the office of the journal was visited, and, fortunately, the manuscript letter was found, the handwriting of which was known to be his. The envelope was post-marked "Chicago," and thither his father-in-law went and found him alive, but still not in a desirable condition of mind. He was about the city precisely as if he had been here or at home, in search of a sloop, and to all appearance, having no really distinct realization that he was not. His conversation, when questioned by his relatives, was all to the effect that the loss of the sloop rendered it of immediate necessity that he should [illegible] another or lose all that he had. He was worried at the seeming unfairness by which he had lost the sloop he had; spoke of responsibilities which must be met, but which could not unless he obtained the vessel to continue his work. His peculiar condition of mind considered, it has not been deemed wise to return him at present to what he imagines to have been the scene of his vast misfortune. Examination of his books and subsequent inquiry here, shows that he had collected only a small sum of money, and owns several thousand dollars worth of real estate, beyond all claims against him. The facts in his case are clearly these: Sober and remarkably energetic in business, he seems to have obtained the idea that fortunes, when made at all, are made rapidly, and mainly through extraordinary physical exertion. To that he had applied himself constantly, without meeting the large fortune he sought; his fish-oil enterprise had proved a comparative failure, and the loss of his sloop added to some difficulty in collecting the money he needed to secure another, overwrought his mind, and he is still, in imagination, almost within the grasp of the means by which to become suddenly rich.

McDonald, the Emigrant Swindler—Application for a Stay of Proceedings.

Ex-Judge ABRAM D. RUSSEL, counsel for PATRICK MCDONALD, who was convicted a few days since, and sentenced to five years in State Prison by Judge BEDFORD, for defrauding emigrants, yesterday applied to Judge INGRAHAM for a stay of proceedings, pending argument on a motion for a new trial on exceptions taken to the Judge's rulings at the trial, and to his charge. Judge RUSSEL stated in connection with the application that the bill of exceptions had not yet been filed. Judge INGRAHAM said in reply, that it was unusual to grant a stay of proceedings before the bill of exceptions had been filed, but he would, nevertheless, take the papers, reserving his decision.

Revenue Reforms at Castle Garden—Measures for the Benefit of Emigrants.

Collector GRINNELL is now preparing the details of certain reforms in the management of the Revenue Department at Castle Garden which will be of great benefit, not only to the Government, but to the emigrants who arrive at this port.

It has been the custom heretofore to send all goods found in the baggage of emigrants, which were liable to duty, to the Appraiser's Department, where the duty would be assessed, and then the owner would be referred to the Collector's Department for collection. This necessarily involved delay, and sometimes of a serious nature, to the emigrant. While waiting for the appraisement of the goods, the emigrant would be at the mercy of boarding-house keepers and when at last his goods were released, he might find himself destitute of means with which to comfortably prosecute his journey. The abuses under this system became so great that the Collector was determined to put a stop to them, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, is about to organize a department which shall have whole charge of the assessment and collection of duties from goods brought by emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. The new bureau will go into operation in about ten days, and will be under the charge of Mr. C. B. TUNIS, who will be Superintendent of the Customs Department at Castle Garden. Under his direction emigrants having dutiable goods among their baggage will have them inspected, the duties assessed and collected on the spot, so that the emigrant may go on his way without further detention. When goods are found the duty on which amounts to more than one hundred dollars, the articles will be sent to the public stores for appraisement or seizure, as the case may be.

Mr. GRINNELL hopes that under the charge of Mr. TUNIS many of the existing abuses may be corrected, and a reform be effected which will greatly conduce to the benefit of the emigrant, and, at the same time, increase the Government revenue.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Trial of McFarland on Monday Next—What the Prosecution Expects to Prove—Secrecy Maintained by the Prisoner's Counsel—Speculations About the Line of Defence.

Commencing on Monday next, the all-absorbing topic of interest in this City and elsewhere will be the great McFARLAND trial. At that time DANIEL MCFARLAND will be arraigned before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. The history of the lamentable tragedy, which occurred in the *Tribune* office on the evening of the 25th of November last, will then be brought up for legal investigation. Over 400 petit jurors have been summoned to attend the Court for the purpose of selecting the twelve men who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prosecution will be solely conducted by District-Attorney GARVIN. It is expected that he will simply confine himself to the facts connected with the homicide and to the threatening language which MCFARLAND is alleged to have used toward RICHARDSON in conversation with other parties. It is also believed that he will endeavor to introduce evidence concerning the first attempt at taking Mr. RICHARDSON's life in Amity-street. Several gentlemen from the *Tribune* office are among those subpoenaed to appear as witnesses, Messrs. WHITELAW REID, SAMUEL SINCLAIR and JOHN F. CLEVELAND being among the number. The shooting itself will be described by Messrs. DANIEL J. FROHMAN, EDWARD CARVER, GEORGE KING and DAVID WATSON, who are employed in the same office. Dr. SAYRE, together with other physicians, who attended Mr. RICHARDSON in his last hours, will be called to testify in regard to the post-mortem medical examination. It is probable Mrs. RICHARDSON, formerly Mrs. McFARLAND, will also be called as a witness. At present she is living at Woodside, New-Jersey, in company with the deceased journalist's children. Police Captain ALLAIRE, who caused the arrest of McFARLAND, will also be one of the witnesses.

Very little can be ascertained about the line of the defence. Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, CHARLES S. SPENCER and ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, the counsel for the prisoner, having pledged themselves to strict secrecy in the matter. Considerable money and mental labor have been expended by these lawyers in arranging the defence. It is thought that they will make the question of insanity, or frenzy, on the part of the prisoner at the time he committed the homicidal act of which he is indicted, one of the strong points in the case, and it is also said that they will claim that the deed was justifiable on the ground that an adulterous intimacy existed between Mr. RICHARDSON and MCFARLAND's wife. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Vice-President COLFAX, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM are reported to have received notice from the defence to be present as witnesses at the trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 1: Nos. 33, 9, 100, 102, 23, 103, 104, 40, 105, 106, 107, 108. There will be no further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Deagard vs. Churchill. — Fort vs. Vann Cott. — Gallaher vs. Gallaher. — Bass vs. Home Ins. Co. — [illegible] — Olney vs. Manning. — [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Pratt, J.

Duryea vs. Garrets et al. — Hawkins vs. Ennis. — House vs. McCor[illegible]. — Doherty vs. Stafford et al. — Sheridan vs. Worth. — Johnson vs. Friel, impleaded. — Sheridan vs. McCabe.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 31.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lawrence et al vs. Goode; motion granted.

Hofmann vs. Spencer; motion granted.

Rooney vs. Traner et al.; complaint should be amended.

Goodwin vs. McCready; motion granted.

National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Davies; motion granted.

Basle vs. Rosenberg; motion granted requiring the plaintiff to make the charges in third count more definite and certain, and to separate them unless plaintiff agrees to strike out same with $10 costs.

Michael Doyle vs. Mary A. Doyle; motion to vacate injunction denied.

Doyle vs. Doyle; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Kearney vs. Butler; motion granted for commission.

Paulding vs. Davies; motion granted.

Lidarge vs. Hoar; motion denied.

Whitney vs. O'Reilly; motion denied with leave to renew.

Lewis vs. Greenfield; motion in such case denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Henry E. Tyler vs. John D. Defrees.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action of ejectment brought by Tyler to recover real estate in Washington, which had been confiscated under the act of [illegible]

Of course such a sale is not judicial, it is insisted, and is void. [illegible]

Messrs. Brent and Merrick for plaintiff in error; [illegible]

Joel C. Green, Dean Platt et al. vs. The United States.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action of debt brought by the Government against Dean Platt and others, the sureties of Green, as Pension Agent at Cincinnati, to recover a balance of about $10,000 claimed to be due by him. [illegible] So it is said the act not specifically including the Government, it is excluded.

Charles Fox for plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General Field for Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

NATIONAL BANK CLERK—ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The United States vs. William F. Vollman.—This defendant, in October, [illegible], was a clerk in the Fourth National Bank of this City, [illegible] The indictment contained five counts. [illegible] to 11 A. M. today to enable them to be procured from Washington.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 31.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DIVORCE—ANOTHER DECISION ADVERSE TO THE "HOUSE PATENT."

Wetten vs. Wetten.—A motion was made in this case to confirm the report of the referee, Ex-Judge Barnard, granting a divorce against the husband [illegible] Judge INGRAHAM took the papers, and reserved his decision.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT CONTROVERSY.

In the matter of the People ex rel John A. Stemmler vs. McGuire.—This case involves a dispute between the parties as to the right to the Judgeship of the Seventh District Court in this City. As already fully published in the TIMES, [illegible] Judge INGRAHAM has rendered a decision granting the motion to compel plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

POSTPONEMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

In consequence of the engagement of Judge TAPPAN at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Westchester County, the adjourned session of the General Term, which was to be held in this city today, has been adjourned until Saturday, by which time it is expected that the trial of Burchard will be concluded.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZE IN COURT.

Locke & Morgan vs. John E. Siemers.—This case was before the Court this morning on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted ex-parte to plaintiffs against the defendant, restraining him from using, publishing and circulating photographic pictures of the Vanderbilt bronze and Hudson River Railroad Depot with marginal advertising. The Court decided in favor of defendant and dissolved the injunction.

John Corbey for defendant; Alden J. Spooner for plaintiffs.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt.

Mary Bumis vs. John H. Birdis.—The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover $1,600 damages, sustained, as alleged, through the misrepresentations of the defendant in the sale of a house. From the testimony it appeared that the defendant put in the hands of one Mr. Buckel, a real estate agent, a certain house and lot, situate on Lafayette-avenue, near Reid, for sale, informing him at the same time that the house was filled in with brick, as Mr. Buckel testified. This house was subsequently sold to the plaintiff with that understanding for the sum of $5,150, and it afterward turned out that only two of the walls were filled in. An expert in real estate transactions testified that there existed a difference of $400 in value of the house. The answer of the defendant is a general denial. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict tomorrow morning.

L. H. Dickerson for plaintiff; C. J. and C. Lowrey for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, March 31—P. M.

There was a less buoyant feeling in the Public Funds today than on Wednesday, and prices reached 1@¼ ₩ cent. There was no doubt considerable realizing on the advance of the previous two days, and there was also a less decided demand to buy for Foreign account, although the London Cable telegrams quoted a prompt response to the advance in New-York yesterday. The 5-20s of 1867 closed this afternoon at about 109⅝@109¾ ₩ cent, and the other sets in about the same proportion as compared with the highest sales of yesterday. The Gold market was quite tame, and nearly all the sales of the day at 112@112⅛ ₩ cent. after the price had opened at 112¼@112⅜ ₩ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is unusually dull. There is no encouragement to operate for the rise in the condition of the Foreign Exchanges which were further depressed today to 108½@108⅝ on London, and 5.15@5.13¾ on Paris. The daily demand to pay Customs Duties is considerable, but this is more than qualified by the near approach of the May Gold Interest to be paid out on the Public Debt.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds was again very large, resulting, as noticed above, in a moderate decline from the extreme figures of yesterday. In the State Bonds there was another advance in new Tennessees, up to 51½, while old Virginias fell back 1 ₩ cent. to 71. In the Miscellaneous Stocks, the earliest speculation of yesterday and the day before, in Pacific Mail, was pushed up to 38½ ₩ cent. The Railway Shares were generally stiff through the forenoon, and the transactions especially large in Lake Shore Stock, the transfers of which, for the annual election, close on Saturday next. The Vanderbilt Stock and Scrip were also in demand, and feeling in the North-West and St. Paul Stocks firm but without decided activity in business. Reading Shares show increased firmness, and sales were made at the Second Board at 98 ₩ cent.

Money was in moderate request at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on Merchants paper of short date.

The Customs demand for Gold this week averages $500,000 per day. The month of March shows receipts for Customs at the New-York Treasury Office of about twelve and a quarter millions as against thirteen and a quarter millions the same month last year; the partial falling off occurring early in the month by reason of the unsettling of the Gold market and the discussion of the Funding Bill. Business is now improving again, and we look to see the falling off in March more than recovered in April.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold fell off to 111⅞@111⅞ ₩ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108½?	108⅛?
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼?	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	112	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	51¼	51½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93½	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89½	89½
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	120¼	119
North-western Common	72¼	72½
North-western Preferred	84½	85⅝?
Pacific Mail Company	37⅝	37⅞?
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74⅜
St. Paul Common	60	60⅜
Lake Shore	88½	88
Erie	25¾	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅛?
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	102⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 31.

General balance yesterday	$82,360,816 85
Gold receipts	550,477 55
Gold payments	86,241 65
Gold balance	78,781,226 39
Currency receipts	399,600 00
Currency payments	1,324,719 48
Currency balance	2,318,330 60
General balance	82,854,761 35
Customs	510,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Stocks:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	109?	109¾?
Camden and Amboy	116¾	117
Pennsylvania Central	113¾	114
Reading	97¾?	97¾
Lehigh Valley	54¾	55
Catawissa Preferred	38½	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	47½	48
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½?	90¾

The business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in March, was as follows:

Feb. 28, 1870, by balance ... $86,672,095 82

Receipts during the month: [illegible]

The business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1870, was as follows: [illegible]

About sixty days ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice to the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges in this City, who had deposited refined Gold Bars, known as Gold Bullion, in the Treasury, and received advances thereon in Gold Certificates, less the half ₩ cent. which might be charged for coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, that such deposits must be withdrawn on or before the 8th day of April. Also, that no further deposits of this character would be allowed. Without questioning the right of this sudden departure from the practice of the last eight years, we do incline to doubt its wisdom as to its practical bearing upon the trade in Bullion between San Francisco and this City and Europe. The effect is certainly to discourage this trade, and not only so, but to throw the monopoly of the assay and purchase of Gold Bullion in San Francisco into the hands of the private Assay Office of the Bank of California. On the 8th prox. Messrs. BELMONT, SELIGMAN, KELLY, GONTEL, and other dealers in Bullion, will be compelled to withdraw their refined Gold bars from the Treasury Office, while the Foreign Exchanges are 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. below the par of Gold Coin, or else submit to the charge of ½ ₩ cent. for coining this Bullion at the Philadelphia Mint. And while this order may be deemed in one sense, only a private hardship, it is not so certain that it may not indirectly encourage a public wrong.

The decease of Mr. WILLIAM V. BRADY is announced this afternoon. He was an old and respected Merchant of New-York and at one time Mayor of the City and subsequently Postmaster. He was a thorough business man in all his mercantile and public relations, and his sagacity was especially marked in his appreciation of the value of real estate on this Island, which added largely to his estate after his retirement from active business. Mr. BRADY had been in weak health for some years and his decease was not wholly unlooked for, although he had not quite reached his three score years.

The Coupons of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid in Gold on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & Co.

Mr. FREDERICK H. WELLS has favored us with a copy of the third edition of his valuable little manual, showing the cost of Cotton, Wool, &c., in sterling money, as compared with United States currency. The comparative tables have been prepared with much care and skill for the special use of all interested in the international trade between Great Britain and our own country.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in March were as follows:

Passengers	$7,716 90
Freights	14,353 79
Mails, &c.	1,176 30
Total	23,246 99
Same week, 1869	14,264 60
Increase	$8,482 39

The *Missouri Republican* of Monday reports as follows the annual meeting and election of the Missouri Pacific Road in St. Louis:

"Elsewhere, together with other interesting documents relative to the Pacific Railroad, we publish the annual report of the Vice-President and General Manager. This shows the gross earnings of the road during the last year to have been $3,311,331—an increase of $120,000 over the preceding year. The cost of changing the gauge last July is stated at $268,646, including materials and labor. A large addition has been made to the amount of rolling stock of the road. The report is an eminently practical one, and presents a variety of information useful and interesting to the stockholders. The condition of the road seems to be satisfactory, and the financial prospects flattering.

The management of the Pacific Railroad is efficient and energetic, and the action of the directors, on Saturday, in passing a vote of thanks to DANIEL R. GARRISON for the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the Company during the time he has been in charge, meets a very general response.

The election for four members of the Board of Directors occurs today. For some time past, as is well known, there has been a spirited discussion going on among the stockholders with reference to this election. The strife is now very effectually simplified by the card we publish this morning from Messrs. GARRISON, PRIEST and HARRISON, outgoing members of the Board, declining longer to be considered candidates for re-election. Mr. GEO. R. TAYLOR is the other outgoing director. The ticket nominated by what is usually denominated the 'Bridge' party is composed of the names of William M. McPherson, George H. Leighton, H. M. Chambers and David Rankin, Jr. Under the circumstances it requires no sagacity to predict that these gentlemen will be elected, and we suppose that what was expected to be an animated contest will now prove to be a very quiet affair."

The *London Times* of March 18 says that at "the meeting of the Bank of England today, Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD, M. P., in the chair, a dividend was declared of 4½ ₩ cent. for the half-year, leaving the 'Rest' at £3,083,687, or £[illegible] less than at the corresponding date of last year. At the meeting in September last the dividend declared was 4½ ₩ cent., leaving the Rest at £3,[illegible],000."

Mr. FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Editor of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, thus illustrates the injustice to the National Banks of the Funding bill before Congress, as it passed the Senate:

"Æsop tells a story of a man who owned a goose that laid an egg of gold every day. The man was not satisfied with only one egg a day, and squeezed the goose so hard that she died, and he had no more golden eggs. Now, had Æsop lived in the United States from 1862 to 1871, he would have called Uncle Sam a very greedy man, and he would have called the national banks geese.

But we cannot be so personal as old Æsop used to be, and therefore we can only state, that if we were asked to describe the abode of Patience, we should refer to the nearest national banking-house.

These banks are well known to have been the greatest and most powerful supporters of the Government in its years of peril. They were organized for that very purpose, in fact; they consented cheerfully to being taxed, and taxed, and taxed, and they pay their taxes honestly and promptly without any trouble or cost to the Government. Can the same be said of any other tax-payer? And for this very reason, because it is less work to collect from the banks than from the Whisky Ring, the taxes on the banks are increased, while those on whisky and blue ruin are reduced. It is barely and remotely possible that there may be men in Washington, perhaps even in Congress, who love whisky better than national banks—whose credit is better with a bar-tender than a cashier; but this is merely a vague supposition. In any event it is a fact that Congress entertains a settled purpose of taxing out of existence the national banks. Under the Funding bill, as soon as its last phase, no bank can make enough to live on. The very small profits now made are by the circulation, and reduce the interest of the bonds for circulation to 4½ per cent., and no country bank will choose to keep up. This kills those now existing; and those to be organized hereafter will be like the Irishman's flea—'not there.'

The simple fact of organizing a new bank under the act is really a most stringent contraction. Let us see. A new bank buys $100,000 four per cent. bonds, and pays to the Government for them, at par, for they are not allowed to deposit bonds purchased in open market, $100,000 of legal-tender notes, which are then retired and canceled. Then the bank receives $90,000 of circulating notes. Here is $10,000 contraction. Then the bank must lock up in reserve at least [illegible] of legal tenders on its circulation. Here is $12,000 more contraction, or $22,000 less currency for use than there was in circulation before the bank was started. Or, looking at it from a profit and loss point of view, [illegible] invest $100,000 in money to buy what an individual could purchase for much less in open market, and the bank then receives the use of but $90,000 currency. It pays taxes [illegible] on this currency, on the deposits, on its profits, on its officers' salaries, on everything it has, and what is there to be left for dividing among the owners? The taxes of the National Currency Bank, of New-York, will average nearly six per cent. on its whole capital stock per year. How much must they make to pay the stockholders after deducting current expenses?"

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,907,550, being a decrease of £350,362; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,175,216, showing an increase of £[illegible], when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of March 18 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will unite the harbors of the Atlantic coast with the inland navigation of the West by a short, cheap and economical line. The greater part of it is already in active operation, and a force of 7,000 men is engaged on the construction of the remainder.

When completed from the deep waters of the James River to the confluence of the Big Sandy with the Ohio, it will afford the shortest, cheapest and best railroad route for the products of the West South-west to the seaboard, and the greatest thoroughfare for travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines of railroad are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centres of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Railroads.

The inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and free-burning coal are found along the line of the road, which must constitute an important local traffic in addition to that already drawn from the rich agricultural regions adjacent.

The loan intrusted to our hands is one of the most important ever negotiated in this country. It is based upon a mortgage covering four hundred and thirty-seven miles of main line, equipment, &c., for which there is ample present security in completed road and work done.

The bonds we offer have assurances of prominence and activity in the money markets of the world.

It is of great importance to purchasers of railroad securities to secure those which shall be widely known and actively dealt in, and have a ready market hereafter.

For Trustees of Estates, Widows, Orphans, Clergymen, Farmers, and prudent investors generally, who desire to invest money securely, at a reasonable rate of interest, and avoid paying the premium on Government Bonds, the loan of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affords the desired channel for investment, and has been selected by us with special reference to this extensive want.

The loan is in Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. They have thirty years to run. Interest six per cent., payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York.

Price, 90 and accrued interest.

Bonds delivered at all points free of express charges.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COCOA—Sales 150 bags Guayaquil, free, at equal to [illegible] gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted steady at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 10 for local use, ₩ 100 lb. Straw has been inactive at 70c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at former quotations, including New-York at 10c.@20c.; Eastern at 14c.@20c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 10c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@18c.; Yearlings at 10c.; Old Olds at 5c.@8c. ₩ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, 60 bales.

HONEY—Has been very quiet at [illegible] for Cuba, in bond, ₩ gallon; stock, [illegible] bbls.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices for other than prime grades. Sales have been reported of small lots of New-Orleans at 77c.@78c., and 30 bbls. and 17 tcs. Porto Rico at 60c. ₩ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, was 13,000 hhds. Cuba, 1,300 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,450 hhds. English Islands, and 850 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 30c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at about former quotations. Stock of Rangoon, this morning, 5,300 bags [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
OBERON, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Wordeo, and Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Hall and De Solla.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FAIRY CIRCLE, AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATERS.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	5

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

Sunday's Times.

In the TIMES of Sunday next will be found a very interesting selection from American and foreign journals. The publications brought by the latest mails will furnish some excellent contributions, and quotations from new works by American authors will assist to make up a varied and attractive page of "Sunday readings." We shall also publish some able letters from our correspondents on the school question, and a summary of religious news from all parts of the Union. The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a very large and constantly increasing circulation, and it is a most desirable medium for advertisers desirous of reaching the family circle. Advertisements received until 8½ o'clock on Saturday night.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Irish "Peace" bill was passed by the House of Lords last night. Mr. GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons that a reduction in inland postage was to be made. A bill to amend the Neutrality laws is promised.... The departure of the expedition for Red River is delayed to await the arrival of a delegation from the dissatisfied section, with explanations of the situation in that settlement.... An experiment in the importation of cattle from the Argentine Republic to England has not proved successful.... The Pope, having granted the dissident Armenians three days to give in their submission, and nothing having been heard from them, a "major excommunication" will be pronounced against them. The discussion of infallibility, it is said, will begin immediately, in which case the French Ambassador will not return to Rome. Père HYACINTHE's new religious paper, La Concorde, appeared in Paris yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN, Senators elect from Texas, were presented and the members sworn in. The House resolution of respect for the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS was passed. A bill was passed allowing retired army officers to be assigned for duty at Soldiers' Homes. Among the bills introduced was one for a line of mail steamers to Australia, and another to incorporate a national institute of the arts and sciences at Washington. At the expiration of the morning hour the case of Gen. AMES was again taken up, and a long and general debate ensued, pending which, without any action, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, during the morning hour, the bill in reference to the Bureau of Education and the Freedmen's Bureau was again discussed but not acted upon. The admission of the Texas members was the occasion of a long debate, mainly in the case of Capt. CONNOR, against whom Messrs. BUTLER and SHANKS, of Indiana, attempted to bring serious charges. The entire delegation, however, was sworn in. The debate on the tariff was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, making the closing speech in support and explanation of the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks the Committee rose, and soon after, at 4½ P. M., the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, an adverse report was made on the bill to prevent kerosene accidents in New-York and Brooklyn, which was agreed to. A bill was introduced to abolish the Metropolitan Police District outside of New-York and Brooklyn. The House amendments to the Brooklyn Police bill were concurred in, and the bill passed. Two more vetoes of private bills were sent in by the Governor, and they were sustained. The bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of the New-York Soldiers' Home was referred back to the Committee of the Whole. A section was added to the Canal Appropriation bill, giving each Commissioner power to appoint subordinates within his section. The Senate held an evening session. In the Assembly several bills were advanced to a third reading, among them that fixing eight hours as a day's work on public works. The Conference Committee on the Excise bill reported agreement on the amendments to that bill. The enacting clause was struck from the bill to amend the Usury laws. The House took a recess till 7½ P. M. In the evening the New-York Arcade Railroad bill was reported. An adverse report was made on the clause of the New-York Tax Levy repealing the sectarian school appropriations. Mr. WOOD, of Wayne, and Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, were confirmed in the possession of their contested seats.

GENERAL.

The Attorney-General yesterday made a brief argument before the Supreme Court to show why the recent legal-tender decision of that Court should be reopened. Mr. CARLISLE replied, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

Judge UNDERWOOD, yesterday, in Richmond, Va., granted an injunction restraining ELLYSON, Gov. WALKER's Mayor, from acting in that capacity. The Judge pronounced the Enabling act unconstitutional.

The bark Cricket, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked off Cape Charles recently, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The negroes of New-Haven fired a salute of a hundred guns, yesterday, on the announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. A Hartford dispatch says the proclamation comes too late to enable the negroes to vote in the coming election.

The New-Haven Republicans have indorsed the "Citizens" ticket for municipal officers, at the head of which is Hon. WILLIAM FITCH, Republican.

The remains of Gen. THOMAS were sent from San Francisco yesterday under the protection of Col. WILLARD, and an escort of one officer and thirteen men. The body will be taken direct to Troy by the Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the New-York Central Railroads. The officers of the army and navy on the Pacific coast have united in addressing a letter of condolence to Mrs. THOMAS. A Washington dispatch says the President will attend the funeral at Troy.

CAULDWELL, of drawback fraud notoriety, was yesterday delivered up to the United States officers at Suspension Bridge by the Canadian officials.

About 500 workmen were discharged from the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday.

On Wednesday night the Peabody tomb, at Salem, was entered by burglars, who stole the plate and handles from the casket. They were arrested next day, and the silver recovered.

Ex-Mayor BRADY died at his residence in this City yesterday morning, after an illness of two months.

STEPHEN PRESTON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the newly-elected President SAGET, in Hayti, to Washington, arrived here yesterday with his family, in the steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince.

Collector GRINNELL will, in a few days, take steps to reform many of the abuses which now exist in the system of examination and appraising the luggage of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. He has already appointed Mr. TUNIS to the position of Superintendent of the Customs' Department at that depot.

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., was last evening the recipient of a complimentary dinner from the members of the New-York Yacht Club, who thus bade him farewell prior to his departure to sail the ocean race in the Sappho against the Cambria.

Last evening a meeting was held by the colored people at their church corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, for the purpose of rejoicing over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. RAY, Rev. Mr. TURPIN and AARON M. POWELL, of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Freedmen's Great Want.

President GRANT does well to seize the occasion of his Fifteenth Amendment Message for urging upon Congress the need of educating the freedmen. He cannot emphasize it too strongly. On that point pivots the wisdom of enfranchisement. To give the vote where there is no capacity to use it is to put edge-tools in the hand of an infant. But there are two classes of opinion on this subject—one the Wendell Phillips class, whose scheme is to furnish outright, at public expense, to each negro or negro family a farm, a plough, mules, a season's supply of food and forage, seeds and agricultural tools, a thousand dollars cash, and, for aught we know, an extra bank-account to draw upon. This preposterous plan is actually advocated; and its result would be to educate the freedmen in the path of pauperism.

The education which President GRANT proposes to couple to the freedman's vote, is, we are persuaded, of a totally different sort. It is to teach, not dependence, but independence and the capacity for self-control. This education must consist not only in pedagogical instruction, but in accustoming the freedman to take care of himself. We are not denying school-book learning for the four millions of freedmen; on the contrary, we recognise fully the value of what has already been done in that direction. But while this part of the matter is already comparatively assured, it is clear that the negro needs something more than the knowledge how to read and write. We do not hold, indeed, with Dogberry, "that reading and writing come by nature," but as the slaves were always less remarkable for ignorance than for the enforced habit of dependence, so lessons of self-reliance are as necessary to overcome the latter as school-books are needful for the former.

We must, in short, treat the freedmen as citizens and cause them to respect themselves—neither patronising and coddling them on the one hand, nor obstructing them on the other. The watchword which President GRANT gives out is: "Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen." The early efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau were at once noble and necessary—a helpless people were to be raised to self-help, and temporary provision had to be made for their sustenance. But that provision was based on the ground that the freedmen were the "wards of the nation;" and now they are no longer wards, but fellow-citizens. To go on treating free and equal voters on eleemosynary grounds is neither consistent nor just. During the past four years no little harm has been done to the freedman by teaching them to rely on the Government for complete support. This, indeed, was never done by Government officers, who always urged on the freedmen the necessity of making contracts with employers for service or labor; but each year's rumors that "next Christmas" some agrarian law of Congress would give everybody a farm, together with the mischievous advice so [illegible] to at the outset, had a baneful effect. It should now be plainly understood that, with the perfect exaltation of the freedmen to citizenship, they share not only the common rights but the common responsibilities.

BYRON, in his fervid exhortation to the Greeks, laid down the dictum that "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." It did not so prove with our "hereditary bondsmen." We counseled no servile insurrection, and we ourselves struck off their fetters,—and the same was true in Russia, where the free gave liberty to the slaves. But, in another sense, BYRON's word is true. The physical fetter may be struck off, and the man remain morally in bonds—who would keep free, self-reliant, unawed and unbought, must do so by the virtue of their own wills and intelligences. What we need to do for the freedmen, therefore, is not to feed them forever with the Government spoon, but to welcome them heartily into their franchise, and encourage them to use it well. "The possession of lands and houses is one of the chief means of their elevation," says Gen. HOWARD, and these we must encourage them to earn. If they acquire them by their own exertions they will be very likely to enjoy and prize them; and it is for their interest as well as our own that the word of educational ambition for them should be not alms, but self-reliance.

Ships in Distress.

Some recent incidents which have occurred at sea are far too important to the traveling portion of the public to be passed over without reflection. If Captains employed on well-known lines have lost all sense of humanity, and deliberately made up their minds never to go an inch out of their way to help a ship in distress, the sooner we know it the better. We shall then be the better able to calculate the risks of going to sea at a time when every consideration is sacrificed for the sake of making a quick passage, or of leaving some rival steamer "in the lurch." The British commercial marine is rapidly gaining a notoriety which true seamen of any country would be the very last to covet, and there are many signs that the evil is likely to increase rather than diminish.

It was stated a week or two ago that while the disabled steam-ship Samaria was endeavoring to make her way back to port, she met the Manhattan, belonging to the Williams and Guion line, now carrying the mails from this country to England. The Samaria hoisted the usual signals of distress, and did all in her power to attract the attention of the Manhattan. The latter steamer paid not the least attention to this appeal, but passed on as rapidly as she could,—quite indifferent as to the fate of the Samaria.

This statement was at once contradicted by the Captain of the Manhattan, and by two or three passengers; but it is now fully corroborated by the narrative of the cabin passengers of the Samaria. It seems to us that their evidence is conclusive as against the evidence hitherto brought forward on the other side. They allege distinctly that the Samaria exhibited the regular signals of the commercial code, intimating—"I wish to communicate," "engines disabled," and that the maintopgallant sail was lowered—a well-known signal of distress all the world over. The Manhattan answered these signals by setting her ensign, but declined to render any assistance. Guns were fired from the Samaria, and two sailing vessels, at a greater distance from the steamer than the Manhattan, bore down for her—so that it is most improbable that the guns were not heard, or the signals not seen, on board the Manhattan.

It is impossible that a case of this kind can be permitted to rest here. If the Captain of the Manhattan cannot clear himself, we do not see how any respectable company can continue to place confidence in him. Conduct of the kind ascribed to him must not be tolerated on the high seas. We are all deploring the disappearance of the City of Boston, and it is quite impossible to avoid the suspicion that she, too, may have been seen in distress, and barbarously left to perish by some Captain who cared for nothing but making a quick voyage. It is to reassure the public mind on this point that an inquiry ought to be held into the charges brought by the passengers and crew of the Samaria against the Manhattan. The authorities in England are bound to let us know the whole truth of the matter, and that without delay.

Contrast the behavior of one British Captain to another with that of an American Captain toward the British mail steamer Venezuela. This vessel met with an accident which makes us marvel that she remained afloat a single hour afterward, but being skillfully and gallantly commanded she was kept above water for some time. In the midst of her distress the American steam-ship Camilla, from Palermo for New-York, came in sight. Her Captain did not run away as fast as he could when he was appealed to for assistance. To be sure he was not in command of a rival steamer trying to carry the mails at a decent rate of speed, but still he might have found an excuse for refusing help, for the weather was extremely boisterous. Instead of adopting this inhuman course, he took the passengers of the Venezuela on board, and brought them to New-York in safety. The Captain and crew of the British steam-ship declared they would stand by their vessel to the last—and there is too much reason to fear that they have lost their lives by so doing. They were brave and faithful men, and if they have perished their fate will awaken sympathy and regret wherever the story of it is heard.

We are approaching the season of the year when many thousands of Americans travel in foreign steam-ships. It is of great consequence that we should understand whether the policy is henceforth to be adopted of passing unheeded vessels in distress. If so, it will not be of much use for any ship in peril to keep in the beaten track. We prefer to hope that the cases we have recently heard of are only exceptions, and will be regarded rather in the light of a warning than an example by the great body of seafaring men.

The Political Somersault in Brooklyn.

The Democracy of Brooklyn were on Wednesday jubilant over the passage of the new Police bill through the Legislature. The yoke of the Metropolitan Police bill rested heavily upon the necks of the rowdies of South Brooklyn, and was especially distasteful to the enlightened public of the Fifth Ward. Years of vigorous organization had made the officers of the law hopelessly insensible to the special privileges of the gross fraternity of ward politicians. The Police had actually dared to do their duty in regions which used to be the undisturbed haunts of violence and crime, and, in spite of some very forcible warnings to the contrary, had shown a disposition to persist in the same misguided course. It was clear, therefore, that a crisis had come, and that now or never the inalienable right of local self-government must be vindicated. Accordingly, when the news came that Mr. MURPHY's little bill had quietly slipped through its first stage of progress, there was great joy among the unterrified and the unwashed. The Mayor and two trusty advisers were henceforth to rule the Police, and rightly or wrongly, the camp-followers of the Democracy saw a fresh avenue of preferment open out before them, and rejoiced in anticipation over the delights of capturing, instead of being captured as heretofore. Police Captains and Sergeants that were to be might be found at every street corner, and it was confidently expected that arrests would be suspended for some days, in case some of the future magnates of the force should unwittingly be locked up.

But where all had been joy and gladness on Wednesday there descended yesterday a shadow of the deepest gloom. Good and evil fortune had been maturing together, and while the Brooklyn Ring was basking in the smiles of fortune at Albany, there was a pretty sharp rod being held in pickle for them in the judicial cogitations of Judge GILBERT. However public opinion may differ as to the strict impartiality of the charges given by the Court in the election fraud cases, we think that moderate men of all parties will commend the perfect fairness of the sentences awarded yesterday. Whatever view the Associate Judges of the General Term may take of the matter, the general public will be ready to give Judge GILBERT credit for having, on the whole, conscientiously discharged a somewhat difficult duty, and the investigation into the remaining cases will be regarded with a proportionate degree of confidence. The ward politicians are doubtless unutterably disgusted to find their little irregularities set down as misdemeanors, and are also, it may be, somewhat astonished to find that the Court should exceed the lowest discretionary limit of punishment. If disinterested services in the cause of party are henceforth to be rewarded by a sojourn in the Penitentiary, the reform of the Judiciary will no doubt soon become as pressing a question as the reform of the Police.

It is not a little amusing to find the World suddenly becoming awake to the fact that the Brooklyn frauds have not been of Democratic origin after all. It is true, as our contemporary admits, that "the first fairly-ascertained and publicly-known cases occur in a Democratic city," and, as it might have added, were perpetrated by Democratic agents to serve Democratic ends. But, then, the World asks us to believe that certain Mephistophelian personages, whom it designates as "Radical rogues," stood behind the poor instruments we have seen tried, and profited by their villainy. If so, the aforesaid Radicals must have played a very deep game indeed, since their existence has up to this time been entirely unsuspected, and the profits of the transaction all credited to the other side. The World professes to desire some information regarding the prime movers in this election swindle, as well as to the instruments of their plans. We would merely request our contemporary to give careful attention to the remaining fifty names against whom indictments have been filed,—and it will be somewhat remarkable if sundry convictions are not obtained against parties who would be disposed to resent the imputation of being ignorant tools of superior schemers. As the matter stands it is not a little significant that this promiscuous array of City officials, of City employes and of corner politicians, should apparently have cast in their lot with each other and acknowledged a common bond of responsibility by adopting a common mode of defense. District-Attorney MORRIS was reflected on for speaking of the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy to falsify the election returns. Whether he may succeed in fully proving his assertion may be left to the future; at present the defendants have nobody but themselves to blame if the general public conclude that their avowed union gives some color to the assertion.

Cap and Bells.

The melancholy Jaques, being also wise, delighted in a fool, but if we are to trust report and experience, the taste is not confined to philosophers. Clever women continually fall in love with dunces, and the passion of men of genius for women who are commonplace is one of the wonders of the world. Poets try to explain this, as they try to explain everything, in melodious sophistries. One tells us that "in joining contrasts lieth love's delight"—from which we are to infer that the wisdom of mankind makes them in love with folly; which might be true if men were all like JAQUES, but which, as things are, is scarcely to be trusted as an axiom. The fact is, in a general way, that men prefer men to be unlike and women to be like themselves. Where the sentiments are concerned, and there can be no serious conflict, dissimilarity gives piquancy, but where the question is of amusement, or of friendly intercourse merely, like affects as well as begets like, and birds of a feather flock together. Witness the City Government of New-York. Its ruling spirits can certainly claim fools as associates, and we see no particular evidence that they find delight in "joining contrasts." Our discourse, however, is meant to be of others rather than knaves, of the governed ones rather than the elected rulers; and whatever else there may be among the civic paraphernalia, we may be sure there is no cap and bells. If there had been, the "Young Democracy," after all their shrill trumpets sounding to horse, and after all the gallant order of their leaders to charge along the whole line, would not stand today so very much in the position of April Fools. And this suggests the question of why should people be fools in April rather than at any other time? It might be supposed that a day six weeks before, sacred to St. Valentine, or, before him, to the feast of the Lupercalia, might better be set apart for folly. For surely, of all earthly things, love makes most fools, and woman is, indeed, as stout Gen. Dumas declares—

> * * * "the author
> Of such a book of follies in a man,
> That it will need the tears of all the angels
> To blot the record out."

Our "progressive" instructors in social science tell us that marriage must needs be foolishness and vexation of spirit unless the knot can be cut as swiftly as tied, or unless the sweet madness may, after the manner of BRIGHAM YOUNG, be indefinitely repeated. In a land, therefore, of monogamy and troublesome divorce, the season of billing and cooing, the time of delirious enticement that forges the easy chain, ought perhaps to be recognized as the festival, par excellence, of fools. Yet April, too, has claims. For without rummaging year-books to collate origins and precedents for this anniversary, it is clear that the very name of the month was suggested by that opening of the buds which in sunny Italy the time always brought forth. And all things, whether flowers or not, must be deemed of slender wit that throw off their protecting disguise, and give forth beauty and perfume at the treacherous period when warmth and vernal showers may be followed by sharp frost, and confidence by untimely destruction. Again, almost everywhere in our northern hemisphere, April begins to carpet the earth with green. CHARLEMAGNE first, and the Dutch afterward, therefore called April the "grass month;" and is not greenness the token of that callow inexperience, that weakness of simplicity which men call foolishness? The season, then, of nature's revival, which is ever also that of love, is, perhaps, in this wise, justly distinguished. It is certain that among ancient anniversaries All-fools'-day shows exceptional vitality; and doubtless the reason is because of its association with the passion whose folly is perennial. Our Young Man of the Period does not throw away a world like ANTONY, or poison himself like Romeo, or eat a pair of his sweetheart's shoes tossed up in a fricassee like Beau NASH; but he does things equally fatuous, which show that folly is as immortal as love, and, perhaps, as essential to life's enjoyment.

But there are other fools than lovers, others who have less excuse or reward for folly. For, as EMERSON says, all the world loves a lover, and here is at least a compensation for sacrifice. There are the fools who sell the freshness and zest and hope of life for the sake of mere money; the fools who give up home and books and all the sweets of the domestic hearth for the hot haunts of midnight dissipation; the fools who habitually spend more than their income to keep up a show by which none are deceived; the fools who squander in Wall-street the hard savings that would make them easy in old age; the fools who suffer themselves, year after year, to be plundered by political thieves that, with a popular breath, could be toppled from their seats; and, perhaps, the cynical might add, the fools who try to keep other people from being fools instead of bidding them "gang their ain gait," as the Scotch say, in the road of folly. These and more, whose name is legion, might be reckoned up,—but what boots the enumeration? Men's faces never look more self-satisfied and joyful than when they assure each other that the fools are not all dead yet, and reasons are abundant for believing that considerable diminution in the number of fools would not add to the aggregate enjoyment of the human race.

A Canadian Nationality.

The future political and material destinies of the vast region lying to the north of the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have long been topics of no ordinary interest to the advanced thinkers of both countries. The problem involved in the final development of Canadian civilization and progress is intimately connected with our own future. Sooner or later the whole continent must be brought to the recognition and adoption of one harmonious policy, in which not only the general interest but the allied championship of all by all shall be assured. The time is rapidly coming when the controlling necessity of such an adjustment will overcome all opposition, whether it be based on traditional prejudice or the still stronger influence of long-continued colonial dependence.

Such a policy by no means implies absorption into the United States, so far as Canada is concerned. We are believers in "manifest destiny," but our faith does not necessarily carry us to that extent. We are content with the assertion of a purely American civilization, in which the principles upon which our institutions are based shall be established and perpetuated from the Pole to the Isthmus. Outside our own boundaries we would not presume to dictate in the matter of details beyond the point of European interference or aggression. In that respect we stand firmly upon the Monroe doctrine. Of course we should be best pleased to have the whole continent made the exclusive seat of Republicanism, not only because we believe that form of government to be the most conducive to the happiness and the prosperity of the people, but because it would harmonise and blend into a grand continental civilization, in which there would be a perpetual assurance of peace.

We are sorry to note the existence of a strong feeling of apprehension among our Canadian neighbors on this subject, which impedes fraternal relations, and tends to keep the two countries at continual "watch and ward," so far as any practical adjustments are concerned. They seem impressed with the idea that our ruling desire is to "gobble them up" by annexation, and to bring every pressure to bear on that purpose. They cite the repeal of reciprocity, and the irresponsible utterances of border presses and orators in proof of this. But they steadily forget one thing more material than all others,—and that is, that, so long as they remain pronouncedly English in all their political relations, as well as in their sympathies and policy, they are sure to be judged by that standard, and treated accordingly. In other words, so long as they remain purely colonial, they cannot expect to be recognized as American.

During the rebellion this was notably illustrated. The people of Canada were judged by the acts of the mother country toward us. The pronounced Canadian loyalists sympathised strongly and loudly against us, and not satisfied with extending an asylum to rebels, tacitly permitted them to organize raids across the border. If, instead of being devoted colonists, the Canadians had been independent Americans, this would not have been the case, and the resulting animosities would have been avoided by them. It seems strange to us that our Canadian neighbors do not see, more clearly than they seem to, that almost all their interests lie in independence, and that the most effectual way to silence the talk of annexation would be to set up a nationality of their own. It would harmonise the discordant, satisfy the French element, silence the disloyal, and open a field of political action sufficiently large to gratify the ambitious cravings of the restless and progressive.

The proposed new Zollverein, which we discussed a few days ago, and in regard to which an interesting letter from a very intelligent Canadian appeared in the TIMES on Wednesday, seems to us a most important preliminary step in the direction we have pointed out, chiefly because it involves an assertion of commercial independence by Canada. It would, to that extent, put that country on a par with us, and relieve it of any participation in the commercial complications which have grown, or may hereafter grow up between us and England. It gives to Canada a commercial responsibility as the basis of action, and puts into her hands substantial privileges to be offered in exchange for what she asks of us. There is no doubt that by the time Canada shall put herself into a condition to negotiate, we shall have reached a stage of reform in the way of a reduction of imposts which would render it easy for the two countries to come to a definite understanding. We are glad to be assured by our Ottawa correspondent that the sentiment in favor of the proposed Zollverein is so favorable and so respectable; but we are glad as much on account of Canada as for ourselves, and chiefly because we see in it the dawn of a continental policy, which shall guarantee friendly relations on the basis of a common interest.

Our Canadian neighbors need have no fear that we shall not recognize and respect their independence when they shall acquire it. We assure them that the deliberate and all but universal sentiment on this side of the border is strongly in favor of it; and there will be no difficulty, from the outset, in obtaining the most satisfactory assurances and guarantees to that effect.

Texas once more fills its place in the Capitol. The entire delegation, Senators and Representatives, yesterday took their seats. Now is not the Senate ready to end the Georgia embroglio?

The trouble which is fast gathering round the question of the "Bible in the Schools," begins to make itself felt inside the schools. On Wednesday an exciting scene took place in Grammar School No. 14, Twenty-seventh-street. Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent, took the opportunity of deprecating the exclusion of the Bible, and was answered by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, a Catholic clergyman. Dr. MCGLYNN provoked many interruptions, and at last we are told that "something like a panic was threatened." The excitement was carried by the pupils to their homes. That a question involving so many dangerous elements should ever have been stirred up at all is much to be lamented, but who is responsible? Certainly not the Protestants.

Connecticut politicians are actively discussing the effect of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the right of negroes to vote on Monday next. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 colored men who will be made voters by the amendment, and if their ballots are received it would settle the result beyond all question. But the Republican State Committee have concluded, after careful examination, that their votes cannot be received under the registry law. We hope the Republicans will be able to carry the State without the help of the colored vote, for it would be bad policy to insist upon its being polled if there is the slightest doubt in the premises.

The style adopted by a contemporary of describing some lady lecturers can scarcely be described as the most courteous ever invented. Thus, a young person who delivered an address the other evening in this City, is touched off in the following manner: "Her floating skirts of whiteness and lightness, her tiny pinched waist, her pretty little white-kidded feet, her pink roses, her baby-ends and frizzles, were not unpleasant to the eye." What had the poor young lady done to deserve this sort of treatment? And why not treat all lady lecturers after the same fashion?

Commissioner DELANO has addressed a circular to the officers of the Internal Revenue Department on the subject of the frequent complaints which are made in reference to the mode in which many of them transact their duties. He admonishes them that "the greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by the officers while in the discharge of their official duties." There are many revenue officers who do not stand in need of these hints, but there are others who do, and it is impossible for the Commissioner to discriminate between them in every case. It is quite true, as Mr. DELANO says, that people do not see any reason or necessity [illegible] and when they feel that their money [illegible] to the Government. The fact is [illegible] the position of revenue officers [illegible] trying. They are bound, however, to be patient in the exercise of their duties, and to avoid making the demands of the Government needlessly vexatious.

The unpunished lawlessness of adults in the way of attacks on the person is begetting a natural imitation among the juvenile part of our City population. Several little boys, seen in such localities as Fourteenth-street and the fashionable avenues, have lately been waylaid by gangs of lads of their own age, or older, and beaten and robbed of whatever they happened to have in their pockets. The device of snatching pocket-books from ladies, his confederates surrounding and impeding the robbed person while the thief makes off, has been for some time successfully practiced. It is clear that we shall have no lack of footpads, garroters and midnight assassins to supply any thinning of the existing ranks in the future.

Affairs at Albany seem to have subsided into a general conviction that the Tweed charter will be adopted on Tuesday, it having been made a special order for that day. It is not a little remarkable that the brave show of opposition from this City should have collapsed so suddenly and completely as it has. We can readily imagine that some of the leaders in that movement must feel chagrined and sore over the result. The "war to the knife" campaign was brief and disastrous—to the assailants. The result reminds us of the two Yorkshiremen who having chased a fox into his hole, one of them crawled in after him, while the other watched outside. The latter becoming impatient inquired of his comrade: "Jamie, be ye gotten him?" "Noa," was the half-smothered response, "he be gotten of." Politically Mr. TWEED is a great fox.

The argument of one "Mr. GEORGE CROUCH," "an Anglo-American stockholder," has been forwarded to us for publication. We cannot make room for it, but we are willing to state how long Mr. CROUCH has held his shares, and by what means he became possessed of them, if he cares to make that information public. Mr. CROUCH is in favor of the Erie "Ring," and is very angry with Mr. BURT—who, indeed, must keep a sharp lookout for his enemies. Rumor says that a little plot is being concocted for bringing that gentleman before a certain Judge in this City, and that by this means Mr. BURT is to be "fixed." Mr. BURT probably knows what a "weather-eye" is, and if he has such a thing about him, he had better keep it open.

Richmond people are in a fair way to settle their difficulties concerning the Mayoralty in a far more legitimate and commendable way than by rioting. Yesterday an injunction was issued by Judge UNDERWOOD restraining ELLYSON, Gov. WALKER's appointee, from acting as Mayor. This injunction he proposes to disregard, in order that he may be brought into contempt, and thus be enabled to bring the whole case into Court on its merits by means of a habeas corpus. This is not only a much easier way to assert the right than an appeal to violence, but it will also disarm Congressional wrath by demonstrating a disposition to submit to the law. If the same course were pursued all over the South it would be infinitely better for all concerned.

The Buffalo Courier, one of the fairest and ablest Democratic organs in the State, thinks the plethora of officers in the army might easily and justly be remedied by disposing of those who were appointed from civil life, leaving those who have graduated from West Point, and who are deserving, in the service. It says, moreover, that another remedy might also be applied, at West Point, by stopping the supply of officers from thence, which it estimates at about one hundred a year. It puts the number entirely too high. It will not average over fifty, which is not enough to fill the demand of the army, there being a large number of vacancies in the list of subalterns. The plethora exists in the list above the rank of Captain, and there the reduction must be made.

A lady writer protests once more against the "anti-woman" articles in the Saturday Review. What harm these exceedingly dull essays can do is beyond ordinary comprehension, but at any rate they are supposed to be very injurious to the sex. The only point worth noticing in the discussion is that the Saturday articles are all but universally attributed to some lady writer, and it is thought a sufficient answer to her statements to call her a "horrid creature" and a "disgrace to her sex." As a matter of fact, the writer of most of these essays—the "Girl of the Period" among others—is a man, and what is more a clergyman, and what is more an Episcopalian clergyman, carrying on his ministrations in the parish of ——; but we refrain from disclosing any more of the fearful secret. Here is another example of the danger of "guessing" at the writers of articles. Some imaginary female has been called up for punishment, while the real culprit has been all the time laughing in his sleeve—probably receiving slippers and smoking-caps from the young ladies in his congregation, and composing his satires over a cigar every Thursday afternoon. Such is the advantage of the anonymous system.

The late unfortunate collisions at sea, so painful in their evidences of sea-going recklessness, are yet relieved by a display of disciplined courage which must impress the minds of all seamen and lead to some excellent results. We mean the sense of duty that controls those in charge of ships, preventing panics and the selfishness of crews, and giving all the people on the wreck the best chances of escape. On board the Oneida the officers showed a sense of discipline stronger than the fear of death; and again in the more recent case of the Normandy in the English Channel, Capt. HARVEY, seeing his vessel about to sink, shouted, "Ladies first in the boats!" and put them and other passengers into the two that were available. In a few minutes he and all his crew went to the bottom. Such examples should be recorded and honored, since there is nothing in a field of battle to surpass them in fortitude and heroism; and the ocean enterprise of the present day needs them as a set-off against its rushing style of "putting things through."

The tendencies of the age toward centralization are unmistakable as regards things literary, however they may be doubted as regards politics and society. It is perhaps not generally known that most of the famous magazines and quarterlies that bear the Edinburgh imprint are really printed and published in London; and now we observe that the Dublin University Magazine, which has striven hard to be national, has failed to get enough Irish support to live upon, and so has passed into the hands of English

[illegible] of English books, periodicals or journalism gravitates to London, as does everything French to Paris. There are signs of a like movement in the United States toward New-York, but it may be long before it becomes as decided or general as in the older countries.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Mayor William V. Brady.

WILLIAM VERMILYE BRADY, Ex-Mayor of New-York, died at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning, after an illness of two months, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Among those who adorned our Municipal Government in its better and purer days, as well as eminent among those who direct the commercial and financial interests of this City and nation, he leaves a void both marked and unwelcome. Born in Harlem in the year 1811, he entered public life at an early age. In 1842 he was elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward; was subsequently chosen Alderman of the same ward, and continued in office until 1847, when he was elected to succeed Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of the City, which office he held for one term. On the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, Mr. BRADY was appointed Postmaster of this City, and continued as such until the close of President TAYLOR's Administration. The larger portion of his life, and that, perhaps, which more intimately identified him with the financial interests of this City and the nation at large, was his long and active association with the most prominent and reliable life insurance companies in this City. Retiring from political life at the termination of Gen. TAYLOR's Administration, he became the most prominent and active of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, and during the many years in which he was associated with the interests of that Company up to his death, he was universally regarded as the most prudent, foreseeing and reliable in the direction of its financial management, and its operations in real estate. In 1853 he was most prominent among those who originated the Continental Fire Insurance Company, which has been regarded as one of the most successful in the country. From its organization up to 1857, when he went to Europe for his health, he acted as its President, and from that time until his death, continued as one of its chief directors. In 1864 he met the necessities of the times by aiding in organizing the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, to the Presidency of which he was also elected, and in the management of which he continued, until by his experience and ability he had placed it on a secure and successful footing, when he resigned as President, but until his death continued one of its most reliable and efficient directors. He was also, at the time of his death, one of the directors of the Second National Bank, at the same time holding indirect relations of importance and high responsibility with numerous others, among the most important and weighty of the commercial and financial institutions of the City, in all of which he took a deep and active interest.

When elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1840, Mr. BRADY found there as his associates such men as Ex-Judge DAVIES, and Messrs. WOODHULL, BAYLIS, UNDERHILL, PURDY, WEST and LEE, and during the fierce contest then waged between the evenly-balanced Whigs and Locofocos, he was noted for his discretion, cool judgment and wise counsel. Nominated for a second official term as Mayor, he ran against Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, and was defeated by a very small majority. Again in 1849, he was tendered the nomination, but declined to run. Since his retirement from public life Mayor BRADY was highly esteemed and largely consulted by both individuals and officers in the direction of weighty financial matters, and especially in matters relating to real estate in this City, its present and prospective value, no man's opinion was more eagerly sought, or advice more implicitly followed. In this respect he enjoyed the confidence of our wealthiest and most substantial citizens to a remarkable degree. About three years ago his health began to decline, and so continued until within the past two months, when he was confined to his house, and gradually sank to his final rest. His administration of City affairs was characterized by strict devotion to his duties, which he discharged with unexceptionable integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Genial in disposition, upright in his private and public life, bearing to the last an honorable and unsullied character, he passes away as one of the prominent landmarks which indicated the advancing power and wealth of the City of New-York. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 448 Fifth-avenue, on Saturday, the 2d inst., at 2 P. M., after which the remains will be removed for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Seth Boyden.

Mr. SETH BOYDEN, a well-known resident of Essex County, N. J., died at Middleville yesterday afternoon, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. BOYDEN came to Newark in 1815 and engaged in the manufacture of leather. From that time until his death he resided in or near the city, to the prosperity of which he largely contributed by the introduction of new branches of manufacture. In 1816 he invented a machine for cutting "brads" by which their cost was largely diminished. At about the same time he commenced to work a machine of his own invention for splitting leather. The manufacture of "patent leather" was first commenced by him in 1819, and the business which he then started upon a small scale has since been widely extended, and forms one of the most important of the business enterprises of Newark. He made the first specimens of malleable iron in 1826, and continued its manufacture until 1831; perfected the first locomotive with a driving-rod outside the wheels; invented (simultaneously with others) the steam "cut-off;" produced the first daguerreotype in America; assisted Prof. MORSE in working out the theory of electric telegraphy; invented the process of making the zinc known as "spelter;" discovered the method of making Russia sheet-iron, which he manufactured, but at so great a cost that he could not compete with the imported article, and patented a "hat-body machine," which is now used extensively in all hat manufactories in this country. In his later years Mr. BOYDEN gave his attention to agriculture, which he benefited by the introduction of new inventions and methods of culture. Many of the most celebrated descriptions of strawberries were his, and those grown in his garden last season were the largest ever known in the history of the plant. During all his life this remarkable man, whose inventions have made millions for others, was himself poor, but his poverty was forgotten in his genial spirits and his noble life. Up to the latest days of his life, the thoughts that had accompanied him from early manhood and that had accomplished so many beneficial results, were still working after further discoveries; his intellect as clear and his spirits as ambitious as ever.

Rev. Archibald C. Foss.

Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, intelligence of whose death at Clarens, Switzerland, has been received in this City, retired from the ministry about a year ago, on account of ill health, and since that time has traveled extensively in Europe. He was much esteemed by the members of the Methodist Church, and was for a long time connected, as pastor, with various churches in that denomination. He was a ripe scholar, and in 1861 was appointed Professor in the Wesleyan University. He joined the New-York Conference in 18[illegible], and during the following year was stationed at Lenox. In 1834 and 18[illegible] he was pastor of the Morrisania Mission, and in 1836 was transferred to the Thirtieth-street Church, in this City. In 1858 he was associated with Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK at St. Paul's Church. In 1860 he was sent to Tarrytown, and from 1863 to 1865 was Presiding Elder in the Poughkeepsie district. In 1866 he was again pastor of the Thirtieth-street Church; and in 1868 he officiated at Sing Sing. About this time his health failed, and he was added to the supernumerary list. His brother, Rev. C. D. FOSS, is at present pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church in Thirty-fourth-street.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL AND CONCERT.

The last Philharmonic rehearsal for the concert occurring to-morrow may be attended to-day. The programme is of especial interest, and will have for sole interpreters Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mr. CARL ROSA. Its principal instrumental feature will be LISZT's symphony illustrative of DANTE's "Divina Commedia."

For some of the many communications we have received in regard to the Bible in Public Schools, we hope to find room in Sunday's TIMES.

WASHINGTON.

Texas Fully Represented—A Scene in the House—The Prospects of Gen. Ames—A Remnant of Slavery—The Case of Georgia—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—One of the richest, spiciest, and most amusing scenes which has ever been enjoyed in the House, occurred this afternoon. The Committee on Elections made a unanimous report, through Mr. BURR, of Illinois, in favor of admitting all the members from Texas to seats. Mr. SHANKS objected to Mr. CONNOR, a Democratic carpet-bagger from Indiana, and late an officer of the regular army. He read some affidavits impugning his character, and insisted that he should be excluded. Pending the contest for his seat Gen. BUTLER came in and took up the cudgel against CONNER, concluding by reading the same affidavits which SHANKS had read. STEVENSON, of Ohio, of the Elections Committee, came vigorously to the defense of that body, and denounced the opposition as an unworthy and partisan movement. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, denounced the objection as preposterous, and in an effective little speech vouched for CONNER's loyalty and war record. Then DAWES, GARFIELD and SCHENCK, and, one after another, nearly all the strong men of the House, came to the defense of the Committee, leaving BUTLER with only SHANKS and INGERSOLL as his supporters. The latter made a ridiculous speech about moral monsters being admitted to the House. All this time, nearly two hours, CONNER sat coolly by the side of Judge ORTH, his self-poise undisturbed, and chewing tobacco with a decided gusto. He was eagerly sought out as his notoriety had preceded him, and people were astonished to find a very young, boyish-looking fellow, apparently hardly beyond his teens, with light hair, no beard, but a sharp, reckless expression, with a general singed-cat appearance. He contemplated the proceedings with the utmost nonchalance, and looked contemptuously in the direction of Gen. BUTLER. When the previous question was ordered, the sentiment was all one way. Gen. BUTLER demanded a division, then the yeas and nays, which were refused, then tellers, which were refused, and the Election Committee was sustained with only two or three negative votes. To this time CONNER had not injured himself, but as soon as sworn in he asked unanimous consent for ten minutes to make a personal explanation. His audacity attracted attention, and his impudence was refreshing. He said he had been told in Texas that BUTLER ruled the House and he would never be admitted, but it was otherwise. He then called BUTLER a low comedian, for which he was called to order, and he then apologized. [BUTLER interrupted him, but with the loftiest disdain, which excited much merriment, the boy declined to yield. Mr. SHANKS replied in a minute's speech, declaring that he had once appointed CONNER to the Naval Academy from which he had been dismissed, and concluding by denouncing him as a worthless fellow, for which he also was called to order and was thus on a par with CONNOR. The latter is about twenty-five years of age, of small figure, self-confident in manner and smarter though not probably any better than he looks.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

The administration of the oath in the Senate to the Texas Senators elect, Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN, was in striking contrast to the tornado raised in the House over the admission of Representative CONNER. All was peace and serenity and sunshine. Senator THURMAN asked very meekly that the credentials be read, after which the two gentlemen, escorted by Messrs. DRAKE and COLE, advanced to the Vice-President's desk and went through the prescribed formula of support to the Constitution and disavowal of having voluntarily aided the late rebellion. It was a very tame affair compared with what occurred at the other end of the Capitol, and the ripple of interest occasioned was as to where they would be seated. Benches immediately behind Mr. REVELS and Mr. BROWNLOW were allotted them, and the usual greeting, introduction and handshaking followed. The galleries were only partially filled.

THE TARIFF.

The general debate on the tariff was finally closed to-night with a long but very terse and forcible speech by Gen. SCHENCK, which was a defense of the machinery of the bill rather than a defense of all its rates. He did, however, defend the sugar clause very strenuously, though he did not make it clear by any means that the swindle on the consumers was substantially as represented. To-morrow the Committee of the Whole will begin the consideration of the first item, to wit—tea, to which they were all invited by Gen. SCHENCK to-night.

THE CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The Cuban bond investigation was continued today. Congressman COX was examined as to whether any of the gold-inquiry evidence was copied while it was in his possession. He said it was not. The examination of the witness BROOKS was concluded. He exhibited to the Committee some twenty thousand dollars of Cuban bonds, and it is said accounted for all that have been in his possession. BUTLER is reported as saying that this witness' evidence is a "water haul." Three other men are now wanted by the Committee; their names are A. B. TAYLOR, of Chicago, a Col. WILSON, of this City, and a certain Mr. BABCOCK. WILSON is said to be one of the witnesses who have been before the Grand Jury for the purpose of securing the indictment of certain parties. Dr. BLISS appeared at the Committee-room today but was not examined.

NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE.

The Committee on Territories having heard various arguments and statistics from Mr. CHAVES, Delegate from New-Mexico, in favor of making a State of that Territory, today reconsidered the vote by which they some time since postponed the New-Mexico Enabling act, and it is now before them for further consideration. An earnest effort will be made to secure the favorable consideration of a bill erecting New-Mexico into a State, but there is scarcely any probability of success under present circumstances. The Committee further considered the bill annuling certain acts of the Wyoming Legislature, but reached no conclusions.

THE CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today passed on the cases of nearly all of the consular appointments referred to them. The places are nearly all of an unimportant character.

GEN. AMES.

The case of Gen. AMES remains still undecided in the Senate. It was hoped this morning, when Mr. SUMNER's motion for an Executive Session was not agreed to and the question of the admission of Gen. AMES taken up, that a vote would be reached before adjournment; but a dreary and tiresome debate followed, and the subject went over to another and perhaps another day. The probabilities of the admission of Gen. AMES are stronger now than they were a week ago, and there is no doubt that he will get his seat.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE BANKS.

The mails this evening from the West have brought eighteen or twenty remonstrances from the merchants and business men of Chicago generally, upward of a thousand in number, protesting against the banking clauses of the Funding bill as acts of confiscation that will produce a general panic in the country if adopted. They will be presented to the House to-morrow by Mr. JUDD, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee on National Banks, who are here, to the number of twenty or more, had an informal conference with the Banking and Currency Committee today. There was a very general talk on the subject of banking. Messrs. HALL, of Boston; COLEMAN, of Troy; CALHOUN, of New-York; JUDSON, of Syracuse, and SCAMMON, of Chicago, spoke at some length. There was an almost unanimous expression in favor of free banking under the provisions of the present law; and some of these gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of free banking on a long five per cent. bond.

A REMNANT OF SLAVERY.

The last number of the *New Era*, a paper edited and owned by colored gentlemen, states, editorially, that there are at the present time four men imprisoned in Kentucky undergoing sentence for having aided slaves to escape prior to the war, and that one of these prisoners has still ten years to serve.

[illegible] MAIL [illegible].

The Senate Post-office Committee heard an argument today from Mr. KELLOGG in favor of establishing a line of steamers, to which it is proposed to give a subsidy of $100,000 per annum, from New-Orleans to Tampico and Vera Cruz. The argument was supported by what purported to be the trade statistics before the war and at the present time between those points. In ante-bellum years it appears that United States commerce with that region of country amounted to over twenty millions of dollars per annum, which has since dwindled away to about eight millions, while the trade of England and France has increased to upwards of thirty millions.

WORK AT HELL GATE.

Representative CALKINS, of New-York, has received a letter from the officer in charge of the works at Hell Gate, stating that the unexpended balance of appropriations for that work amounts to $100,000, and that $400,000 will be required to continue the work properly during the coming year.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The consideration of the case of Georgia will not be resumed in the Senate until that of Gen. AMES is disposed of, which will not be, according to present indications, before Monday. Those immediately concerned and interested in the subject say that the majority for or against the Bingham amendment will not vary more than two or three either way. The Bryant party are not very sanguine now that they will succeed. They argue that the admission of the Texas Senators will probably throw the beam against them.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

The question of the registration and enrollment of foreign ships is one on which some action will be taken during the present session of Congress. Certain members are pressing and clamoring for free trade in ships, maintaining that our duties are higher than those of any other country in the world; that, in fact, no such duties exist anywhere except to slight extent in France. On the other hand, the ship-building interests protest against any change in existing statutes in this direction, and are flooding Congress with petitions to that effect; one was received this week signed by 5,000 people. The two Committees on Commerce of the Senate and of the House are to have a joint meeting on the subject early in April.

CABLE RECIPROCITY.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD appeared today before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, urging the passage of a law allowing submarine cables to be laid from any country to the United States, provided the United State, or any citizens thereof, can lay a cable to such country on equal terms; in other words, establishing perfect reciprocity. Government messages to have precedence over all other messages from the United States, and precedence over all private messages to the United States; heavy penalties to be imposed upon any persons injuring the cables. He argued against the provisions in one of the pending bills which gives our Government the free use of each cable one hour in every twelve, or with the three Atlantic cables equal to six hours in every twenty-four; and he pointed out the various conflicting clauses in the different bills now before Congress, one of which asserts perfect reciprocity and another gives an extensive right to lay and use a cable for fourteen years. He presented a list of submarine cables now in successful operation in the different parts of the world, showing sixty-four of them, aggregating a total length of 23,007; and also another list, showing the number of cables under contracts to be completed during this and next year, with a total of 20,836. Mr. FIELD pressed on the Committee the importance of establishing a submarine cable line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, which would require, with the usual allowance for slack, over 8,500 miles of cable. This line would complete the circuit of the globe in connection with the lines now in working order and the cables now under contract to be laid.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal a discussion took place in regard to a correction of the journal, proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message relative to the Fifteenth Amendment read in open session.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

Mr. DRAKE presented the credentials of MORGAN C. HAMILTON and J. W. FLANIGAN as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office. The credentials were then read, being certificates of election signed by E. J. DAVIS, Governor of Texas.

In response to a request from the Vice-President, Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN came forward, escorted by Messrs. DRAKE and COLE, and after being duly qualified, took seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

The House joint resolutions of respect for the memory of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS were then taken from the table and passed.

ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from citizens of Allegheny County, Penn., for an entire abrogation of the income tax, and called attention to the necessity for speedy and definite action on the subject, in view of the fact that, by the terms of the law, the tax had expired on Dec. 31, 1869, and its subsequent collection was unjust and illegal.

RETIRED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The bill relating to officers of Soldiers' Homes, allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at the Home, was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. RICE—Granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

By Mr. KELLOGG—To authorize the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans to be given to the State of Louisiana, for hospital services.

The said bills were referred to appropriate committees.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish a National Institute of Applied Sciences.

It incorporates an association of citizens at Washington independent of any Government connections or national character, for the education of youth in the industrial arts and sciences. The city armory building is to be allowed for their use by the Secretary of War.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Australia.

It directs the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for mail steam-ship service between the port of San Francisco and some port or ports in Australia and New-Zealand, touching at Honolulu and ports in the Island of Fejee and New-Caledonia, by means of a monthly line of first-class American-built sea-going steam-ships of not less than 2,000 register tons burden each. He is also to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service for a term of twelve years, but no proposal shall be considered which shall amount to more than $500,000 for the twelve round voyages per annum; nor unless the same is from a responsible citizen or citizens of the United States. Under any contract made to go into effect by Jan. 1, 1871, the mail steam-ships employed in the service are to be exempt from all port charges and Custom-house dues at the ports of arrival and departure in the United States.

The bill was referred to Committee on Post-offices.

THE CASE OF GEN. AMES.

At 1 o'clock the case of Gen. AMES, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. VICKERS addressed the Senate upon the question of inhabitancy as a qualification of citizenship. He argued that the alleged declaration by Gen. AMES to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make the intention valid. He refuted the argument that a mere declaration of a party constituted sufficient evidence of habitation as opposed to the principle of all judicial elections.

Mr. SAWYER discussed the general question, and replied to the admission that, in the event of Mr. AMES' re-election by the Mississippi Legislature, involving the withdrawal of the present claims, the present difficulty would be avoided. That Legislature had declared Mr. AMES to be a citizen of Mississippi by electing him, and why should they be asked to repeat the declaration. A new election would not make Mr. AMES' intention to reside there any more complete than was his former intention.

Mr. CARPENTER said there would be this difference: If Gen. AMES would now go to Mississippi and stay there over night, he would have remained of his own free will for a longer period than at any time prior to his election.

Mr. SAWYER replied that the inference from the Senator's remark was that he (CARPENTER) held to the opinion that an army officer could not at any time choose a domicile.

Mr. CARPENTER explained that as Gen. AMES went to Mississippi in obedience to the orders of a higher authority, the fact of his being there could not be considered as an element in the creation of his inhabitancy in that State.

Mr. SAWYER went on to argue that the elements necessary to create inhabitancy were the bodily presence, with the intention of remaining. The bodily presence was first created by virtue of a military order, and subsequently the intention to remain as an inhabitant of Mississippi was formed.

Mr. CONKLING said in many cases bodily presence became the overt act, and in others it had nothing to do with the question. He mentioned a supposable case of the purchase of an estate in Pennsylvania as a residence for himself and family, to show that he might be made an inhabitant of that State without ever being there.

Mr. SAWYER, resuming his argument, contended that the fact of Gen. AMES' acceptance of the Senatorial nomination was as significant as buying a plantation or any other act he could perform, to show his intention to become a citizen. It was not necessary for him to purchase a house or engage in business in order to become an inhabitant.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reviewed the facts in the case, and argued that Gen. AMES, as a citizen of the United States, as, also, every other citizen, had a habitation assigned him by law; that a citizen could not be without a domicile. An army officer was not so divested of his own free will that he could not choose for himself a dwelling. The restriction was only as to his official duties.

Mr. DAVIS rose to correct a misapprehension by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. MORRILL,) and explained that he had not intended by a recent remark to assert that Gen. AMES was personally the master of the Mississippi Legislature, but that in his military position that body had been made his subordinates, and were virtually his slaves. He would now say that the real master in the election of Mr. AMES was the President of the United States; that the election was merely the execution of a Presidential behest.

Mr. MORRILL had not understood that anything offensive was intended, but could not see the application of the Senator's remark that the same power still remained.

Mr. DAVIS—Is not the power of the Commander-in-Chief there?

Mr. MORRILL—Not any more than in Kentucky and, by the grace of God, my honorable friend comes here in spite of the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Yes, sir, and I trust that grace of God will exist forever; but I say it does not exist in relation to Mississippi. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL inquired upon what authority the Senator asserted that the independence exercised by the people of Kentucky did not exist in Mississippi?

Mr. DAVIS replied—We had the most palpable, repeated and humiliating evidence of the enslaved condition of the military power, not only of the people of Mississippi, but of all the Southern States formerly in rebellion.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator knew how often he and his colleagues, during the great struggle of the rebellion, had risen on the floor to say the same thing of the military power in regard to his own State.

Mr. DAVIS desired to make the further statement that when the military power was there present in its strength in Kentucky it did domineer and tyrannize over the people, trample under foot her Constitution, her laws and the liberties of her people, as it did everywhere.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought some illustration of the power of the President and Congress was shown in the case of Georgia, which had been reconstructed some three times, and Mississippi once. Suppose the Mississippi Legislature should displease the Federal power by not returning Gen. AMES, your reconstruction rod would again be lifted over the State.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that that would apply equally well to Delaware. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY—Mr. President, I know it is as asserted; you have the more physical force, but if the State of Delaware had the power to hurl you and every man who would attempt to do such a thing, as I would advise them to do, you would never dare attempt it in Delaware.

Mr. MORRILL hoped that day was far distant when the United States would array itself against Delaware.

Mr. DRAKE—Or Delaware array itself against the nation.

Mr. SAULSBURY added that the time had been when the military power had been exercised in Delaware, and even he, a Senator of the United States, had been denied the privilege of voting in the town in which he lived.

Mr. MORRILL then asked for the reading of a series of resolutions recently passed by the Mississippi Legislature, asking that Gen. AMES be admitted to a seat. The resolutions were read.

Without closing the debate, the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—From large numbers of boiler-makers in New-Hampshire and through the Middle States on to Michigan, for a reduction of the duty on wrought iron tubes and flues.

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—From the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Association, for the abolition of compulsory harbor, port and pilotage fees.

ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday by Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, in reference to the Bureau of Education, and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. MCNEELY, a member of the same Committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He intimated that the manager of the Freedmen's Bureau had made nice property speculation with the funds of the Bureau; that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. ROGERS requiring an account of the disposal of those funds, and charged that the real object of this bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. DOCKERY, SHANKS of Maryland, ARNELL, HOAR and other members until the close of the morning hour.

The discussion being closed, Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was not carried—yeas 63, nays 92, and it went over till the next morning hour.

ADMISSION OF THE TEXAS MEMBERS.

Mr. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and that they were, *prima facie*, entitled to their seats.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the swearing in of Mr. CONNER, one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was a Captain in the United States Army, and of his having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the Military Commission which tried him for the offence.

A long debate here ensued in reference to Mr. CONNER, in which his previous character, history and eligibility as a member were freely criticised. Personalities were indulged in, and the discussion at times became quite heated, particularly so between Messrs. BUTLER and STEVENSON, who were the principal speakers. Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, in his remarks was severe, claiming that he had procured the appointment of Mr. CONNER to Annapolis, from which school he had been turned out for "utter worthlessness." He moved that the charges against him be referred to the Committee on Elections. The report of the Committee in favor of the Texas members elect was sustained by Messrs. STEVENSON, ORTH, DAWES and others. Finally the discussion was closed, the motion of Mr. SHANKS was rejected, and the four Texas members were sworn in. Their names are: W. T. CLARK, J. C. CONNER, E. DEGENER and G. W. WHITMORE.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. CONNER was allowed ten minutes for a personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. SHANKS to the fact that his (CONNER's) father had been a prominent opponent to that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and to the fact that he (Mr. SHANKS) supposed that he owned him, because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. BUTLER, he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability, he had been forcibly impressed today with the conviction that he (Mr. BUTLER) had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of a low comedian.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER (disdainfully)—Oh, he does not know any better. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNER—I withdraw it.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House that he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and again added that he was worthless.

The Speaker reminded Mr. SHANKS that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that remarks in reference to him which were in order an hour ago were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS—I beg pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

THE TARIFF DEBATE RESUMED.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion, which, he said, had been too general on generalities in general, and not particular enough on particularities in particular, a phrase which his Western friends would understand. A good deal had been said by the opponents of the bill in favor of what was called free trade. He did not understand that there was such a thing as free trade. What was free trade? It was a myth, a theory. If it had any meaning at all it was that a country should permit all articles imported from abroad to come in without any charges at all in the shape of import duty. That would really be free trade. There might, however, be another definition allowed to the expression, and that was that they might properly be called free-traders who would advocate the idea of admitting all articles of every kind and description on the same footing and at an equal percentage of duties on each. Free trade as described in either of those two ways had no existence nor never had any existence and never would have any in any civilized country. For his part, he was for discrimination in regard to internal taxation, and also in regard to import duty. Gentlemen had quoted the theories and practices of England, France, Belgium and Germany, as against the practice pursued in the United States. Had they ever thought of the difference between the United States as a country filled with free people, living under free institutions, and those countries whose example they would have followed? He could understand how a country limited in territory, limited in the number and variety of its productions, making, perhaps, only silk and wine, or only [illegible] in order to feed its millions of underpaid and ill-fed workmen, to have brought to its shores freely everything produced in some other more abounding country, and let it take back in return its limited productions. But was that the condition of the United States? Gentlemen thought it proper to apply to this country the rules and theories of those insignificant spots of earth, having [illegible]. They might as well undertake to fit the apparel of a great lusty growing youth in the full prime and vigor of life and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn-out, dwarfish old man. There were many things in the bill which had not met his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been for cutting down twenty per cent. on the duty on coal. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $32,994,421 in taxation on the importation of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue to that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of the duty. If the bill were recommitted the Committee might vary the articles on which the reduction had been made—tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c.—but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and the public credit. The Committee had started out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at twenty million dollars. A close calculation, however, showed that on the importations of last year the reduction recommended would amount to nearly $28,000,000. As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on the various manufactures of iron, nor had the Committee done so in this bill; the Committee had merely changed the classification. The duty on pig-iron now was reduced from nine to seven dollars a ton. He explained and defended the new classification of steel and sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at three and a quarter cents per pound, instead of the present rate, two and one-fourth, three, three and one-fourth and three and one-half, with ten per cent. ad valorem, and the rates on sugars which are now three, three and one-half, four and five cents per pound, being fixed at two cents for the three cent and part of the three and one-half grades; three cents for a part of the three and one-half, and all the four cent grades; and four for the five cent grades. He denied that this change was for the benefit of the refiners, but claimed that it would inure to the benefit of the consumers. He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to the agriculturists, and said that there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to the agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax and tow, and flaxseed and castor beans, and hides and all the raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by the manufacturers of oil and leather. He therefore denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for the farmers. He criticised the project of a tariff suggested by the American Free-trade League, and said it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax articles of English production, and did propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but he protested against her making a tariff for the United States.

The Committee then rose.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

Mr. LOGAN introduced (at the request of a friend) a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SURVEY OF THE JAMES AND OHIO RIVERS.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and examination to be made of the line of water communication between tide-water on the James River and the Ohio River at the mouth of the Kanawha, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of water communication for transportation purposes between these points. Adopted.

The House at 5¼ adjourned.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Complete List of the Passengers, Cabin and Steerage—Names of the Officers and Crew.

The following is an authentic list of all those on board the *City of Boston* when she sailed from Halifax. They number 191—namely, 84 crew and 107 passengers—55 cabin and 52 steerage. Besides the military men already mentioned, the cabin passengers include a great many business men of position in Halifax. The steerage passengers are chiefly from New-York, and include several small families. The following are the

PASSENGERS.

Cabin.—From New-York: Allen Ebbs, wife, child and infant; Mr. Ryland and lady, W. M. Cochrane, M. A. Praeger, Mrs. M. Cosgrove, J. Cosgrove, J. Adshead, F. C. Lawton. From Halifax: Capt. Hamilton, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Mrs. Kildahl, child (thirteen months) and infant; Mr. Baker and lady, two children (three and five years) and nurse; Capt. Stirling, lady, infant and nurse; H. C. Morley, deputy assistant superintendent stores; Mrs. Orange and child, Lieut. Orange and female servant, Lieut. Kildahl and female servant, W. E. Potter, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Leconte, Master T. R. Robinson, Master Thos. H. Robinson, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. A. K. Doull, Mr. R. Billing, Mr. J. B. Young, Mr. J. Barron, Mr. Walter Barron, Mr. P. Power, Mr. James H. Paint, Miss F. Paint, Mr. G. A. Knox, Mr. Wm. Murray, Mr. C. S. Silva, Mr. E. J. Kenny, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. John D. Purdy, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. S. E. Montgomery, Mr. Wm. Parkes.

Steerage.—From New-York: William J. McCrea, wife and infant, Janet Barnsley and two children, John Moran, William Lapeworth, John Gibson, Benjamin Woodhead, James McManama, Kate McManama, Michael Parkinson, Edw. Farrey, James McDonnell, T. Fox, Thomas Barton, M. J. Harding, John J. Ashton, William Moalsdale, William Barnsley, George Fearn, James H. Hamsley, George Jennings, John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Thomas Bolton, John T. Bailey, Joseph Davies, Ellen Davies, William Davies, Thomas Davies, W. J. Thrustrer, John Davies, Evan Thomas, Samuel McCulla, Michael Dempsey, William Carr, Charles Grattan, James White, Francis McCarthy, L. Floyer, Thomas Francis, William Thompson, A. E. Cook. From Halifax: James McCain and wife, Joseph Holland, James Graves, Mary A. Evans, Patrick Cassidy, Geo. Bowling.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The vessel has a crew of eighty-four men, ranked as follows:

Commander—Capt. J. J. Halcrow.

Mates—J. Mortimer, First; J. Craven, Second, and W. H. James, Third.

Surgeon—Thomas Spring Rice.

Subordinate Officers—William Smith, Purser; Alfred Joseph Garrett, barkeeper; James McGregor, chief steward; John Smith, second steward; Charles Joyce, engineers' steward; Henry Backus, Robert Haigh, John Simeon, Nathan Ramsden, Ellis Forsom, Creswell Pigott, Walter Ferguson, Thomas Davies and James Burberry, stewards; John Feazan, Edward Harrison, Thomas Mathews and Thomas Tewtrey, cooks; Robert Casey, baker; William Old, butcher; William Collier, carpenter; Jas. Fegan, joiner; William Collins, boatswain; Wm. Farr, boatswain's mate.

Seamen—Able-bodied seamen: Charles Stroud, Peter Martin, John Griffiths, Isaac Francombe, Thomas M'Kee, Emmanuel Silva, Edward Condy, Thomas Barker, Thomas Quinlan, Thomas Kelly, Peter Abrahams, Patrick Flynn, Angus M'Millan, James Coffey, Martin Glemming, William M'Mace, James Fegan, Thomas Mason, Samuel Hawkes, Michael Garroty, Edmund Allen, Patrick Rice, Henry Kelly, John Brown, and John Jenkins. Ordinary seamen: George Adams, Joseph Regan, Walter Littlejohn, and George Jack.

Engineer's Department—Engineers: Alexander Urquhart, first; Robert Henry Hawkes, second; J. Walker Tomlinson, third; Charles Ocelshead, fourth; and James Hayes, fifth. Firemen: John Beggs, James McDonald, Edward Burns, Wm. Dewitt, Emmanuel Taylor, Louis Haverest, Robert Frame, Patrick McLees, Henry Divine, Thomas Kinsella, John Wilson, Hugh Fitzpatrick, John Molyneaux, Evan Thomas, Thomas Scroggie, Martin Lawless, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Kirkham, Stephen Glenns, Michael Gavin and Geo. Young.

THE FALSE REPORT OF HER ARRIVAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 18, in commenting upon the false report of the arrival of the steamer *City of Boston*, says:

"The message seems to have been addressed to a member of the Irish Stock Exchange—a likely means of assuring it wide and rapid publicity. It circulated accordingly, and the plausibility recommended it to those who were nursing up their dying hopes. We can hardly figure to ourselves the intense pangs of the double reaction, or calculate the effect of the shock on bodies and minds worn by long anxiety and hope deferred. And as mental pains are far keener than bodily pain, the crime is greater than the casting of an Orsini bomb into a passing crowd. The more benevolent a man's nature the more would he be inclined to delight himself with the pangs of the wretch who could cause such wanton suffering to sorrowing fellow-creatures. The leading member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, we presume, can identify his correspondent. If he can, we have no hesitation in saying it is his imperative duty to give him over to be gibbeted as an example, by public opinion."

Fine Arts.

A picture sale of considerable importance will take place under the auspices of LEEDS & MINER, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, on Monday, April 18. It will consist of the private collection of J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq., which includes a large number of valuable paintings, some of which are veritable old masters, and some fine specimens of the best American artists. There are among the latter works by Gilbert Stuart, Church, Eastman Johnson, Cole, Sully, Leutze, Huntington, Mount; while among the former are works by Cignani, Domenichini, L. Caracci, Velasques, J. Cuyp, Tintoretto, Zucharelli, Van Der Meulen, Snyders, Rosa da Tivoli, Gonsales, Coypel, Carl Hubner, Ziem, Verboeckhoven, Madou, Chavet, Robbe, Gallemin, Tschaggeny, De Brakeleer, Pauwels, Otto Robinson, Delbeck, [illegible], Gents, Carl Becker, De Block, Florent Willems, Plattoel, Van Hove, Walraven, Van Schendel, and others. This sale is well worthy of attention from those who wish to acquire pictures of sterling merit and increasing value.

A life-size portrait of President LINCOLN has been published by Mr. JOHN H. LITTLEFIELD which is a genuine credit to American art. It is a pure line engraving, and is quite a marvel of patient elaboration besides being the best likeness of the lamented original we have ever seen. Both as an artistic production and as a portrait it is infinitely superior to the cheap chromos, enlarged photographs and other monstrosities with which the country is flooded, and may well replace such works on the walls of patriotic families. It is an honest and thorough piece of engraving and will compare favorably with European pictures of the same kind.

Messrs. COLTON, ZAHN & ROBERTS have published a life-size copy in chromo of GUIDO's "Beatrice di Cenci," which deserves commendation for fidelity, mellowness of tone and delicacy of coloring, and for general resemblance to an oil painting. We have seen few works in this branch of art that in these respects surpass the one in question; the intrinsic beauty of which will recommend it to many, as well as the skill with which the copy has been managed.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—An exceedingly unique and novel illustrated paper has just come out. It is called *American Enterprise*, and its object is to advertise certain houses and wares through designs drawn by some of the most prominent of our artists, and engraved by Mr. W. J. LINTON, instead of through the ordinary display types. It is certainly prepared in the most perfect manner, is perfectly new and ingenious, and is quite a credit to American enterprise.

The *Aldine Press* for April contains two pictures which will render it peculiarly attractive to many in this City and Brooklyn, there being a large and finely-engraved portrait of Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and, facing it, a full-page engraving of St. Ann's Church, on the Heights. We have often spoken of the exquisite character of the engravings given in this monthly publication; the literary contents of this number will prove not less attractive than they to its possessors, among whom should be included all who welcome "patient, persistent and earnest efforts to produce perfection in journalism" in this country.

Tiffany & Co.

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.

THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS RESIDING IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, TO WHOM IT IS PERMITTED TO REFER, AND WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—*Advertisement.*

The Chicago Lock-Picking.

The claim of JOSEPH L. HALL to having picked one of the Sargent Bank Locks in Chicago, recently, is declared by Mr. SARGENT a malicious attack upon him and a fraud upon the public; and, in support of this statement, Mr. SARGENT offers Mr. HALL $5,000 to pick his lock in a way to show it to be fairly done.—*Advertisement.*

NEW SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS just out at UNDERHILL'S, Nos. 124 and 126 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Resignation of Mr. Bright Spoken Of; Proceedings in the House of Commons; The Sappho and Cambria; Epsom Spring Meeting; The Roman Council; Mazzini and the Romagna; Dr. Tardieu and the Students; Ex-Queen Isabella.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; Passage of the New City Charter at Albany; Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—the President's Proclamation; The San Domingo Question.

General Topics.

The Independence Question in Canada; Death of Gen. Thomas in San Francisco—Sketch of His Life and Public Services; Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, on the Cuban Cause; Death of a New-Hampshire Editor; Col. Baker and the Piegans.

Local Intelligence.

Our Street Merchants—Some Strange Characters, and Their Modes of Life; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Sectarian School Question; Notable Wills; The Murderer Reynolds; River Navigation; Auction Sale of Coal; Salmon from California.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—The Best Potatoes—Drain Tiles and Draining—Geese—Four Calves at one Birth—Asparagus—Lightning Rods—Lice on Cattle—Mice-Girdled Trees—Agricultural Resources of Georgia.

Editorial Comments.

Tariff Reform—Taxation of Raw Materials; Major-Gen. Thomas; Work Meet for Repentance; Capt. Eyre and his Court; The Piegan Village Slaughter; The End of the First Act; The Meeting on the School Question; the Treasury Policy and its Effect on the Country; Crowning the Edifice.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing Machines.—"Foiles and Barnum and Goodrich," $2. I. W. BARNUM, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRONIN—ST. JOHN.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, DAVID E. CRONIN, of New-York, to Miss JULIA M., daughter of Vincent St. John, Esq.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 31, WILLIAM V. BRADY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 448 5th-av., on Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday, March 30, at Middletown, Conn., JENNIE E., only daughter of O. Vincent and Ellen E. Coffin, and granddaughter of the late Linus Coe, aged 9 years, 2 months and 12 days.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 31, EDWIN MORGAN, second son of Alonzo B. and Elen A. Cornell, aged 7 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y., for interment.

DEVELIN.—On Wednesday last, March 30, DEBORAH DEVELIN, relict of John Develin, deceased, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her sons, William Austin and John E. Develin, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., where there will be a requiem mass. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Manhattanville Station to meet the 9:30 A. M. train on Hudson River Railroad from 30th-st.

GALLAUDET.—On Thursday afternoon, March 31, LAURENT CLERC GALLAUDET, aged 17 months, twin child of Thomas and Elizabeth Budd Gallaudet.

The funeral service will be to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

GERHARD.—At [illegible], on Wednesday, March 30, after a short illness, KATE, widow of Frederick [illegible], and daughter of Thomas B. Davis, of this City.

HATHAWAY.—On Wednesday, March 30, 1870, at Bellevue Hospital, S. S. HATHAWAY, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral from the above place, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Newburgh papers please copy.

HAND.—In Millburn, N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, ISAAC M. HAND, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 P. M., from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Millburn.

HAMMERSLEY.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, ELIZABETH HAMMERSLEY, widow of Lewis C. Hammersley, in the 80th year of her age.

The connections and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

HERRICK.—At the Grand Hotel, on Tuesday morning, March 29, EDWIN HERRICK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Haydenville, Mass., for interment.

KATTENHORN.—At East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, March 29, HARRIET ANN, wife of H. M. Kattenhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, East New-York, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In Greenwich, (Cosscob,) Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 30, 1870, SILAS W., only son of Capt. Ard and Louisa Knapp, aged 25 years, 3 months and 5 days.

His funeral will be attended at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Cosscob Bridge Station to meet the 11:4 o'clock train from New-York.

LEAVITT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, March 30, MARIA C., wife of Rufus W. Leavitt, and daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCORMICK.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, ELLEN, daughter of Hugh McCormick, of this City, deceased.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, John McCormick, No. 217 West 122d-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NEWBY.—On Thursday, March 31, SAMUEL NEWBY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Rev. Thomas R. Newby; the Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank and the Board of Managers of the North-western Dispensary, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Saturday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEWARD.—On Wednesday, March 30, 1870, SARAH C., wife of Thos. Seward, aged 29 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Eagle Lodge No. 65, A. F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Paul-av., near Montgomery-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN TINE.—On Wednesday, March 30, FRANCIS THEODORUS VAN TINE, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Theodorus Van Tine, Esq., No. 420 West 19th-st.

WOLCOTT.—On Wednesday, March 30, MARY ALMIRA WOLCOTT, widow of the late Henry Wolcott, formerly of Middletown, Conn., aged 75 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY THEIR

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES, MARKED AT AND BELOW COST IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices we shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Not subjected to the enormous rents of New-York, are offering

THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS—NEW, FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL,

TEN PER CENT. LESS than New-York Houses.

Paris granite dinner sets, from..............$12 to $18

French china dinner sets, from...............$33 to $50

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ELEGANT STOCK OF BRONZES.

Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity; Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 512 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.

PARSONS & CO. offer a fine stock, in great variety, of the different Trees and Shrubs. For catalogues, address Flushing, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 20,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, will be held at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, and distinguished physicians.

The Trustees invite the interest of the public to this growing institution.

A WONDERFUL AGENT FOR GIVING sleep and Relief to all sufferers—PAINE'S TRUE CHLORAL SOOTHER. Not one failure in thousands of trials. No. 30 Maiden-lane, and druggists generally.

LAPORTE'S BEAUTIFUL AND ELASTIC Paris Kid Gloves, in Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes, at RICHARD GREEN'S, No. 779 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST IMPORTED,

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE

MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

A. BRENTANO, NO. 708 BROADWAY.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at No. 212 Broadway THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH FOSTER(?), President.

GEORGE E. HILL, A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the auction sales at the Exchange yesterday was fair, but comparatively little business was done. The sales announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co. were not made. Muller, Wilkins & Co. disposed of several parcels of City property, including a large plot of ground on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and the Harlem River, with a water front of 349 feet, which was struck down at $43,100; Nos. 772 and 774 Third-avenue, one of them a three-story brick store and dwelling, and the other a two-story frame building, were sold for $30,000. A house on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, was sold for $14,600. It was three stories high of brick, and the chandeliers and gas-fixtures passed with the real estate. A three-story brick dwelling-house on Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Greenwich avenues, was sold by Bleecker, Son & Co., for $35,300. Particulars of these and other sales may be gathered from the schedule subjoined.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Lot and buildings No. 400 Pearl-st., between Rose and Vandewater sts., 24.6x112.1 ... $13,750
House and lot No. 215 West 50th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5 ... 14,600
3 lots, with buildings, s. w. corner 3d-av. and 45th-st. ... 30,000
Plot of land, with water front, n. s. 119th-st., 377 ft. e. of Av. A ... 43,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 215 W. 13th-st., n. s., about 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25.10x77 ... $35,300

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

No. 75 Summit-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., three-story brick house, 14.6x30x100 ... $4,100
No. 77 Summit-st., adjoining, same size ... 4,000
No. 79 Summit-st., adjoining, same size ... 4,000
No. 203 Grand-st., three-story brick store, 25x77; No. 270 South 1st-st., rear of above, two-story brick dwelling, 25x77; No. 268 South 1st-st., adjoining vacant lot, 25x77 ... 14,300
No. 269 South 1st-st., near 10th-st., two-story frame and basement frame house, 25x30x77 ... 3,700
No. 14 Sandford-st., corner of Graham-av., vacant lot, 37.6x101.4x26.6x100 ... 3,400
Gowanus canal property, comprising 19 lots, each 25x87.4, on Halleck and Smith sts. and the Gowanus Canal, each ... [illegible]

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 179 Henry-st., 325 ft. from Joralemon-st., 25x150 ... $20,500

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 11 South 4th-st., 200.1 ft. from 6th-st., 21.3x100 ... $6,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 27.8x81x26x87.10 ... $27,500
Barrow-st., No. 11, 19.1x40.6 ... 4,000
Franklin-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Church-st., 2.6x60 ... 300
Hester-st., No. 161, 25x50 ... 7,500
Water-st., No. 230, 24.1x61.10 ... 16,000
Water-st., Nos. 186 and 188, 38.6x51 ... 40,000
[illegible entries]
Leases Recorded.
Broadway, No. 785, 2 5-12 years, per year ... $10,000
Bowery, No. [illegible], 4 years, per year ... 5,000
Cherry-st., No. 349, 5 years, per year ... 540
Irving-place, No. 17, 10 years, per year ... 2,000
William-st., No. 218, 5 years, per year ... 2,250
East 45th-st., No. 123, 10 years, per year ... 2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. w. s., 83.4 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x50.2 ... $175
Chestnut-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Evergreen-av., 25.6x100 ... 2,600
Concord-st., n. s., 49 ft. e. of Liberty-st., 24x100 ... 15,000
Concord-st., s. s., 276.1 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x67 ... 4,000
Fulton-st. and Butler-av., s. e. corner, 25x100 ... 340
Franklin-place and Cedar-st., n. e. corner, 218.5x200 ... 21,250
Hunter Fly road and Herkimer-st., s. e. corner, 90.5x77 ... 3,000
Hall-st., w. s., 238.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 12.6x100 ... 2,500
Hicks-st., s. s., 132.5 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 50x38.4x26.5x23x58.4 ... 5,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Liberty-av., 25x100 ... 250
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100; Rodney-st., n. s., 211.5 ft. w. of Wythe-av. ... 5,000
2d-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of North 5th-st., 25x100 ... 6,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 170.8 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x95 ... 7,000
5th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 60x30 ... 2,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Miller-av., 25x100 ... 5,000
De Kalb-av. and Raymond-st., s. w. corner, 18x48.3x29.1x67 ... 5,000
Greenpoint-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x96 ... 2,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 91.6 ft. w. of Jay-st., 22.6x100 ... 12,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Harlem Railroad, e. s., adjoining John Chadeayne's, Phebe Wood's property ... $3,500

East Chester.

5th-av., e. s., lot No. 655 Mt. Vernon, 100x105 ... [illegible]
Tuckahoe-av., s. s., adjoining lot No. 41 map of Waverley, 200x200 ... [illegible]

Morrisania.

Spring-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 144, 50x142 ... 4,500
Walton-av., w. s., 205 ft. n. of Ella-st., 100x163 ... 1,200
Prospect-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 254, Melrose's, 25x100 ... 2,500
Main-st., s. s., 100 ft. from College-av., 25x100 ... 550

Westchester.

19th-av., n. s., lot No. 1,032, Wakefield, 100x114 ... $225
Lot No. 76, map of Clason Point, 3 34-100 acres ... 2,500

Yonkers.

Prescott-st., w. s., 180 ft. s. of Oliver-av., 50x100 ... 1,400
Riverdale-av., e. s., 94 ft. n. of Vark-av., 19x100 ... 500
Riverdale-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Vark-av., 25x100 ... 1,000
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Ethan Flagg, 30x71 ... 3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 339 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 25x170 ... $2,000
Burnet-st., w. s., 334 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 25x100.10 ... 3,750
Mulberry-st., w. s., adjoining W. Johnson's property, 30x98 ... 7,000
Mulberry-st., No. 479, 25.2x32.11 ... 3,000
South-st., s. s., adjoining Lot No. 47, 25x100.3 ... 600
Wallace-st., n. s., 300 ft. from W. Bank-st., 25x90 ... 600
Walnut-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 19x95 ... 1,600
Walnut-st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x100 ... 15,500
Washington-st., w. s., adjoining P. Berry's, 43.4x100 ... 10,000
Burnett-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of James-st., 22x100 ... 2,775

East Orange.

Dodd and Prospect sts., n. corner, 57x160 ... $2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn property, four-story brick building in Water-st., near Roosevelt. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

O. HOLDEN, NOTARY, &c., NO. 131 West 49th-st., collects rents, lets houses for owners of estates.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x25 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 20 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 10 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 500 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FARM: AN OLD HOMEstead of about 20 acres; fruit &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—THIRty-seven minutes from New-York, one three and one ten-acre plot; 200 villa plots on Alpine Span, Riverside, Peabody, Park, Webster, Jay, Stuyvesant and Livingston avs.; also, a country-seat on Riverside-av., on the Passaic River, with 20 or 40 lots, with river front, &c. Terms, 15 per cent. cash; balance from one to ten years, or will exchange. CHARLES THIES, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM homestead with six acres of land, large house and out-buildings, variety of fruit; fifty or sixty minutes from ferries. Apply to V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., large double house, stable and large garden; price $16,000; rent $1,000; possession 1st of May next. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, of GEO. A. HOYT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY ... TO OWN A GOOD HOME ... BY PAYING RENT.

FOUR VERY COMPLETE HOUSES, in a splendid location, varying in value from $9,500 to $17,000, built at less than city prices, can now be obtained on such easy terms of payment, that simply meeting quarterly rent will pay for at least three-fourths of their value. This is a chance seldom offered. It will cost you nothing to send, or call at No. [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York, and get full printed descriptions and illustrations of the houses. These descriptions are, of themselves, worth expending, for the useful hints they give on building and improving dwellings, whether you want to buy or not.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York. SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1. For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights. 160 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes. AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE. H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, at New-Hamburg, (Hudson River,) a building site and plot of 30 acres, on high ground, near the residences of Messrs. Sheafe, Howland, Grinnell, Roosevelt, Mangin, and many others. Upon the plot are many forest and large shade trees; [illegible] price $14,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated within three minutes' walk of a new station, between Southport and Westport Stations; it has an extensive view of the Sound, from the shores of which it is about five minutes' walk. The house contains eight rooms, and with the kitchen in the rear, is sixty feet deep. Ten acres, abounding with fruit, garden produce [illegible] supply. The house is furnished and ready for occupancy, large barn, ice-house filled. The place is now offered for sale under the belief that its desirable location and completeness offer inducements to many who are seeking residences in the country. Apply to ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER, on the place; or to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Bank for Savings, Bleecker-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR A DESIRABLE place, five minutes' walk from Mamaroneck Depot, New-Haven Railroad; good house, carriage-house, one acre of land, plenty of fruit, good location, high ground, near churches and schools; price $6,500; terms easy. Also, a new brick house in Harlem, 10 rooms, $8,500. Owner, S. S. SPENCER, carpet-dealer, No. 281 Grand-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE.—HANDsome residence, complete, 12 handsome rooms, entrance lodge, gardener's house, stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; 8 acres under highest cultivation; south-east exposure; quantity of fruit, shade trees. Photographs and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange real estate agents.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, one of the best and most desirable places on the Hudson, at Hyde Park, commanding extensive views, with commodious out-buildings, fruit and shade trees, everything that may be wished; about 18 acres of land, possession at an early day. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse (filled,) &c. &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, [illegible], Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE FRUIT FARM OF ONE hundred and fifteen acres, near Dunellen, 27 miles from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine stream, splendid mountain view; will divide. Address Box No. 2,386 New-York Post-office.

RUTHERFORD PARK—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 187 Broadway, rear basement, or E. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherfurd Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,170 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN MONSEY, A TEN-ACRE farm; good house, nice barn; plenty of out-buildings and fruit; would exchange for Brooklyn property; also, new house in the village to rent. Apply to I. B. GAGER, No. 67 South-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island; $4,500, $1,500 on mortgage, five minutes from landing; half an hour from City, new house, not large, but comfortable. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

YONKERS—FOR SALE, A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, a short distance from the depot; ready to occupy; will be sold cheap. Apply to the owner, S. ODELL, No. 13 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, MOTT-HAVEN, 129TH-st., [illegible] all improvements; stylish and comfortable residence. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, A NEW house, 10 rooms, with bath-room; modern improvements; built in best manner; price $6,500. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. [illegible].

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,500. Inquire on the premises, or at No. [illegible] West-st., of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 65 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT ON ERIE RAILROAD—Three miles north of [illegible], Orange County, N. Y., about two hours ride from the City, a country house with about 30 acres of land, on which there is a good orchard, all necessary out-buildings, and fine facilities for bathing and boating. The property is romantically situated in the Ramapo Valley, and makes a desirable Summer residence, or boarding-place; rent $500; possession given April 1. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., OPposite the College, and five minutes' walk from the depot, a cottage house, with six bedrooms, dining-room, library, bath-room and parlor. Water, gas and modern conveniences. Fifteen trains each way daily; yearly commutation, $50, or 22 cents daily fare to and from the City; rent, $600. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; 21 rooms, [illegible] thirteen years without a case of ague in family. Apply at No. 408 West 23d-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steamboat. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY-furnished houses, in a park of 40 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to J. KIBBLE, Summit, N. J.

JAMAICA, L. I.—TO LET, A DESIRABLE residence on Fulton-av.; pleasant surroundings; perfectly healthy; five minutes from railroad depot, and convenient to the City. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Nos. 13 and 15 [illegible]-st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 119 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT, TWO delightfully located villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS building Nos. 32 and 34 Dey-st., corner of Church-st., desirably located for business or offices. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR manufacturing, building No. 258 Greenwich-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS [illegible] No. 127 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices [illegible]. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story fire-proof store and office building No. 42 New-st., [illegible] handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co.; 25 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOTELS TO LET—THE NORTHERN Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West sts.; also, the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st. Apply to JOSEPH BLEVIN, No. [illegible] West, or F. B. WALLACE, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEROW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House. Desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, [illegible].

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEment to let, [illegible].

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GOOD HOUSE—WELL FURNISHED, near the central part of the City, wanted by a first-class tenant for one or more years. Send particulars to Box No. 5,139 Post-office. Rent not to exceed $3,000.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 Times office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY ON 2D AND 3D STS., NEAR THE EAST RIVER, WITH VACANT LOTS ADJOINING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the late W. D. Mangam, deceased.

The valuable mill property on the south side of 3d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, and known as the Corn Exchange Mills. The mill is a large five-story brick building, [illegible].

Also, four lots adjoining the mill, on each side, and running through from 2d to 3d-st., which will be sold in connection with or separate from the mill, as may be desired. Terms made very easy.

W. S. LAWRENCE,
DAVID BAILEY,
EDGAR B. MANGAM,
C. S. MANGAM,
CHARLES PRATT,
Executors of W. D. MANGAM.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY'S FACTORY FOR SALE.

Sixth-street.—Five-story brick factory and lot, No. 327 6th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., in good order, and contains Croton and gas and heated by steam. Suitable for a piano-forte or any other factory. Will be sold with or without steam-engine.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 75 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. E. CONE & CO., NORTHEAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm [illegible].

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. OFFICE NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR 23D-ST. HENRY D. MINER [illegible] will give his personal attention to sales [illegible].

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell [illegible] SATURDAY, April 2, [illegible] at their sales-rooms, Nos. 75 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. [illegible]

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, a large quantity of Paris-made furniture, of the most unique and modern styles. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge. The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 1, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River: [illegible] boxes fresh Messina Oranges, [illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, [illegible] boxes fresh Naples Oranges, [illegible] boxes fresh Messina Lemons, 2,087 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons. Cargo steamer [illegible].

FINE ART SALE—CLINTON HALL BOOK Salesrooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a valuable collection of engravings, drawings, etchings and rare portraits, a large number of theatrical portraits; also, four very fine swords, formerly the property of Charles Kean. Catalogues ready. Engravings on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE. CARD. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up house-keeping; will also hold tri-weekly sales of furniture at their spacious and well-known sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 20 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures [illegible]. Office 59 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes [illegible] Dr. HUNTER'S [illegible] No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. WARD, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., [illegible] Consultation free. [illegible] sealed pamphlet. Hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, Free of United States Tax, OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS. THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER. AT 95.

TRUSTEES: J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia. CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London, the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by [illegible].

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. [illegible]

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of the Company. NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD. The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.: [illegible list of notes, dated 25th October, 1869; 27th November, 1869; 12th July, 1869; 11th August, 1869; 10th September, 1869; 4th December, 1869; 8th December, 1869; 6th October, 1869; 18th May, 1869, (Liverpool)]. Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes or proportionately for any part thereof. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1870. CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y. I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870. BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender the common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock cancelled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 1. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 26, and be reopened April 5. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 42 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870. A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other business. C. H. McCORMACK, President. J. S. BARRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and continue open until 2 P. M. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M. W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. MARCH 21, 1870. GEO. [illegible], Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF DAVIESS COUNTY. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1869) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE HAVE THIS DAY (MARCH 26) BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE BONDS TO 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THIS LOAN.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of $1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which [illegible] miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is on route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covering a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 22 Wall-st. JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, BANKERS. Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870: Loans and discounts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds to secure deposits; New-York State and City stocks; Due from national banks; Due from other banks; Banking-house; Current expenses; Checks on out-of-town banks; Checks, &c., in exchanges; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency and nickels; Specie: Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Checks payable in gold; Legal-tender notes; Three per cent. certificates; Total. Capital stock; Surplus Fund; Profits; Circulating notes outstanding; Dividends unpaid; Individual deposits; Certified checks; United States deposits; Due national banks; Due other banks; Total. [figures illegible] I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1870. GEORGE [illegible], Notary Public City and County of New-York. Correct. Attest: GEORGE T. ADEE, DENNING DUER, A. A. LOW, Directors.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED 1787, OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed [illegible]. JOSEPH [illegible] TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of [illegible] Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, 6th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE, CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING 10 PER CENT. AND OVER, ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO, New-York City Railroad Stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank, [illegible] stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. We offer for sale $150,000 FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, Indorsed by the State of Alabama. The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at close of business, March 24, 1870. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds to secure deposits; Due from other national banks; Due from other banks and bankers; Current expenses; Taxes paid; Premiums; Cash items (including stamps); Exchanges for Clearing-house; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie, viz.: Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Legal-tender notes; Three per cent. certificates; Total. LIABILITIES: Capital stock; Surplus fund; Discount; Exchange; Interest; Profit and loss; National bank circulation outstanding; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Cashier's checks outstanding; United States deposits; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Dividends unpaid; Total. [figures illegible] State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. F. COLES. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1870. C. F. BOGERT, Notary. Correct. Attest: W. A. WHEELOCK, CHAS. G. LANDON, SIMON BERNHEIMER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870: Dr.—RESOURCES: Loans and discounts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds to secure deposits; United States bonds and securities on hand; Other stocks and bonds; Due from approved redemption agents in New-York City (see schedule); Due from other national banks; Due from other banks; Banking-house; Current expenses; Checks and other cash items; Exchanges for clearing-house; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie, viz.: Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Checks on other banks payable in gold; Legal-tender notes; Three per cent. certificates; Total. Cr.—LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Interest; Profit and loss; Circulating notes outstanding; State bank circulation outstanding; Dividends unpaid; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Cashier's checks outstanding; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Premium account; Total. [figures illegible] State of New-York, County of New-York: I, John L. Everett, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERETT, Cashier. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. SYDNEY E. FORDHAM, Notary Public. Correct. Attest: F. A. PALMER, F. P. SCHOALS, C. BURKHALTER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870: RESOURCES: Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds and securities on hand; Due from other national banks (as per schedule); Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule); Current expenses; Checks and other cash items (as per schedule); Exchanges for Clearing-house; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie, viz.: Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Legal-tender notes; Clearing-house certificates; Total. LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Discount; Profit and loss; Circulating notes received from Comptroller; Less amount on hand; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Cashier's checks outstanding; Due to national banks; Total. [figures illegible] State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. E. R. McCARTY, Notary Public in and for City, County and State of New-York. I, O. D. Roberts, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier. Correct. Attest: AMOS R. ENO, J. N. PHELPS, AMOS R. TROWBRIDGE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds on hand; Other stocks and bonds and mortgages; Due from other national banks; Due from other banks and bankers; Banking-house; Current expenses; Taxes paid; Checks and other cash items; Exchanges for clearing-house; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency, including nickels; Specie, viz.: Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Checks on other banks, payable in gold; Legal-tender notes; Clearing-house certificates; Total. LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Discount; Interest; Profit and loss; Circulating notes outstanding; State bank circulation outstanding; Dividends unpaid; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Total. [figures illegible] State of New-York, County of New-York: I, Wm. H. Cox, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier. Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. [illegible] Correct. Attest: S. KNAPP, GEO. PALEN, THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, Directors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW [illegible]. W. W. CONKLIN, PRESIDENT. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y. INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 58 Bowery, northwest corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars. Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York. (Opposite Cooper Institute.) Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1, the interest payable in July. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,000,445 00. [illegible], President. [illegible], Treasurer. [illegible], Vice-Presidents. [illegible], Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York. $1 TO $5,000 may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK. 8th-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, [illegible]; surplus, $129,024 77.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. (German spoken.) Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 5 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 17, 1870. NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive. E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., March 26, 1870. COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. Also COUPONS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, free of Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870. FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 4th of April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 24th instant, and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at this office. CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company, free of United States Government tax, on the same, has this day been declared payable on and after April [illegible]. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. F. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. [illegible] PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Pine-st. F. H. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870. COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank. [illegible] F. H. DELANO, President S. R. and D. R. R.

OFFICE OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST. THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking-house of Clark, Dodge & Co., No. 51 Wall-st., N. Y. D. W. KILBOURNE, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, inst., will be paid in gold at the office of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York. Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870. COUPONS—THE COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bonds, due 1st April next, will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st proximo. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. HENRY CLEWS, President.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works [illegible] have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for marine steam engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting-house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. A. H. [illegible] & CO. Have removed from No. 34 Spruce-st., to No. 38 Spruce-st. NEW-YORK, March 25, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, ALTERNATE WEEKS.

Calling at Brest to receive and discharge passengers and mails for France, when there is sufficient inducement.

Paris ..... Saturday, April 9
LAFAYETTE ..... Saturday, April 23
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday, April 30
ST. LAURENT ..... Saturday, May 7
PEREIRE ..... Saturday, May 14

Rates of passage, including provisions, $80 and $100 in gold, according to position of state room.

Steerage passage, including provisions, $40 in gold.

Apply to CAMILLE ROUSSEL, 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or to LOUIS DE BEAUCOUDRAY, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, April 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, April 16, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	10	Halifax	10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Russia, Wednesday, April 13 | Siberia, Wednesday, April 27
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Palmyra, Thursday, April 28
Alps, Thursday, April 14 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$35, currency.

First Cabin....$140, gold. Second Cabin....$85, gold. Steerage....$40, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Cork, Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSTER, Mar. 30, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain WRIGHT, April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING ..... April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN ..... April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WEEMS ..... April 27, at 6 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD ..... May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Pier foot of Seventh Street.

PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, April 2, at 7 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $135 to $170. Steerage, $50.
according to size of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at Twelve o'clock noon,

ON THE 2ND AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day following.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA at Greytown.

Steamer ARIZONA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All small families afforded shipmers in collection related expenses.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. HABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, April 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEFSEN, May 2.

Steamer for the Amazon River, Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Panama, Mexico, Havana, and all ports in Central America, leaves on the 2d of every month.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ALLANSHIP MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. ELDRIDGE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. LEWIS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAM, Tuesday, April 21.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every Twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. HARRIS, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. FOSTER, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
F. ALLENDE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, N. B.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARSONS, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 22 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Pier 16 east of Jacob-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MADDOX, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
HAVILAND, FIX & CO., Agents,
No. 81 Liberty-st.

BOSTON STEAMERS.
Passengers and freight forwarded on the Continent of Europe, who may avoid the expense of a courier, landing in Paris without one; their baggage and invoices to accompany the traveler from Paris, unexamined and unopened, if requesting it. Securing the best accommodations, by procuring tickets at this office, and an industry of disembarkation which, there and everywhere, is a feature of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Castiglione, near the Vendôme Column, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates. 37 TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 44 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of Pier to No. 41 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
SHENANDOAH,
J. B. RICE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 41 North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given for Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Matagorda, Brazos, Mobile and New-Orleans. Freight taken at lowest rates. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FIX & CO.,
No. 81 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do plain sewing; is a good hair-dresser; the best City references can be given. Address Y. Z., Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 128 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good plain cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 40 Clinton-place, near 6th-ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; or chamber-maid and to take charge of children; good City references. Call at No. 220 East 31st-st., one door east of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 128 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; does French darning and other fine sewing in the best manner; or, can fill a situation as good cook, with washing; country or city; best references. Call at No. 48 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a steady, quiet, middle-aged woman; has lived in some of the most fashionable families in the City; gets up rechauffés, dinners, suppers, &c.; first-class City references; will engage by the week or permanently. Call at No. 48 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; is thoroughly competent; has no objection to taking a laundress place; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 148 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and fine washer; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; understands operating on sewing machine; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 134 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook to a respectable family; would assist in the coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver; is a good worker; has good City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 325 West 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call or address No. 170 2d-av., (in the store,) between 10th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; has three years' City references from her last place. Call for two days at 147 East 26th-st., between Third and Lexington-ave.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 120 East 22d-st., Roll No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with general washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 204 West 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, and coachman by a German; married, with one child; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care and driving of horses; is skillful in propagation. Address R. G., Box No. 311 Herald Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a German; married, with one child; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care and driving of horses; is skillful in propagation. Address R. G., Box No. 311 Herald Office, or call at No. 167 Mott-st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock today.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation with a small family; is sober and steady; has an excellent hand with young children; can take charge of the horses; has references from his last place. Can be seen at Mr. STILLINGS' Academy, No. 9 West 30th-st., for two days, or address for Mr. Gardener, will be at Stillings'.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS man and groom by a temperate man; married, with one child; can take City references; leaving on account of his present employer selling out; none need apply but those wishing a first-class man. Call or address J. P. S., No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good driver; has the best of City references; will make himself generally useful; is highly recommended by his present employer. Address F. O., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; has the best of City references; would take charge of a gentleman's horses; would make himself generally useful; is a good driver; is a good gardener, and understands the care of horses and a general farm; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No. 48 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, a Protestant; can take charge of a gentleman's horses; has no objection to go to the country; good City references. Call or address R. A., 222 Grand-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF SMALL family, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City references; any commands will be promptly attended to. Address JOHN, No. 140 Wyckoff-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, flowers and vegetables; best City references. Address, for three days, WM. COPLEY, Sackett-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; country preferred; can produce five years' references. Address W. G., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom in the City or country; best of City references. Address A., Box No. 76 Times Office.

SERVANT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE—A single man, of good appearance, speaking most of the European languages, offers himself as servant in a private family or party; references unexceptionable; expectations moderate; or would serve here. Address EUROPE, Box 116 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of FRANZ DERKHEIM, COX & KEMEYS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FRANZ DERKHEIM retiring on account of ill health.

(Signed,) FRANZ DERKHEIM,
TOWNSEND COX,
EDWARD KEMEYS.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEMEYS & COX, and will continue the business of the late firm in future.

(Signed,) EDWARD KEMEYS,
TOWNSEND COX.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN P. MARQUAND, HILL & CO., in the city of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. R. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of MARQUAND & HILL,

for the transaction of a general business in the purchase and sale of stocks, government bonds and other securities, at No. 67 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with an interest of $60,000.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. R. HILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOFER & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

CHAS. G. LOFER,
CHAS. H. DAVIS, JR.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of DAVIS & JOHNSON, at the same place, foot of Milk-st., East River.

JOHN L. DAVIS,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Jones, Loder & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, LEOPOLD LOEB, is alone authorized to close up the partnership business and to sign the firm name.

SIMON JONES,
LEOPOLD LOEB.

Dated MARCH 31, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Works, in Providence, until 12 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, next, for the construction of a Reservoir, within the City of Providence. The work to be of a first-class character, of nearly rectangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the top, and provided with lines and outlet channels and connecting conduit.

Plans, may be seen and specifications and forms and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. R. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER,
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHADD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, 23 AND 25 LAFAYETTE-PL., near Broadway.—Transients and families can be accommodated with rooms, board and attendance, at moderate prices. Table unsurpassed. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

NUMBERED ROOM TO LET, TO GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a large front room, suitable for a gentleman

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday, at their office, corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, the only business of any importance was the adoption of the resolution that no patients shall be admitted to the hospitals of the department, other than Police or casualty cases, except on assignment by the Examining Surgeon or his assistant, and except in cases direct from Quarantine.

In the newspaper reports of the very interesting lecture on the "Relations of Atmosphere to Life and Health," delivered on Tuesday evening, by Dr. J. H. Griscom, in the Alexander Chapel, an error occurred which deserves correction. It was reported that the average amount of air inhaled by all human beings every twenty-four hours, was stated by the lecturer to be fifteen hogsheads, instead of fifty-one hogsheads. Every person was described as breathing eighteen or twenty times every minute, and inhaling each time one pint of air, which makes it 1,080 pints every hour, and consequently 25,920 pints every twenty-four hours, which is equal to fifty-one hogsheads. The correctness of this statement and calculation was plainly demonstrated to the audience by an exhibition of the structure of the chest, the character and size of the lungs and the means whereby the air is introduced.

Miss Lillian Edgarton, a lady who has won an enviable reputation for her eloquence and ability, speaks at Cooper Institute to-night on the subject "Woman is Coming." While warmly advocating everything that tends to the real elevation and education of woman within her proper sphere, Miss Edgarton fails to recognize in the ballot that universal panacea for all woman's wrongs, real or imaginary, so earnestly advocated by the demagogues of her sex. With her ability, pleasing appearance, and quiet sincerity in what she professes, Miss Edgarton will doubtless receive a hearty welcome on this her first public appearance in New-York.

The closing exercises of the evening school of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at No. 472 Broadway, took place last evening. The exhibition of drawings was highly creditable. After some brief addresses had been made by members of the Society, the certificates of merit were awarded and the proceedings closed.

Rev. Dr. F. E. Moldehnke delivered a lecture in German before a large audience, at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on "Lights and Shadows of German Life in America," last evening. Referring to some weak points of German habits, he at the same time gave the German character full and deserved credit.

A gang of stone-cutters on a strike made a raid yesterday afternoon upon the workmen in S. P. Westervelt's yard, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. They were driven off by the Twelfth Precinct Police, and nine of them arrested. Five were subsequently held by Justice McQuade to keep the peace, the others being released.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union, of which Smith Ely, Esq., is Chairman, assembled at Masonic Hall, last evening, to hear the report of the Committee which was appointed to arrange terms of consolidation with the Executive Committee of which Mr. Roosevelt is Chairman. The report was adopted, and the union will be consummated early in the present month.

The Tax-payers' Association of the Twentieth Ward, at a meeting held by them last evening at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, adopted a protest against the action of the Board of Aldermen in ordering the paving of several streets in that Ward with the Stowe foundation pavement. There was a large attendance.

The third of the series of free lectures at the Lord Industrial School reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, will be delivered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins next Monday evening. His subject is "A Trip to California."

The Parsons Coterie, named after Wm. B. Parsons, gave its first annual invitation ball at De Garmo's Hall, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. A large number of dancers were in attendance. The officers of the coterie are: Wm. Treadwell, President; H. W. Requa, Vice-President; Edward Bard, Secretary; Frank Branda, Treasurer.

A meeting of the City expressmen was held last night at No. 781 Eighth-avenue, to adopt some measures toward obtaining a decision from Commissioner Delano in regard to the legality of their being assessed three per cent. on their gross receipts. The sum of $250 was collected to meet the expenses to be incurred in procuring the settlement of the vexed question.

A meeting of the Army of the Cumberland has been called at the Astor House for to-day, to take suitable action in reference to Gen. Thomas. A delegation of one hundred and fifty or two hundred will attend the obsequies at Troy in a body.

The Committee appointed by the New-York Stock Exchange will report on Saturday next on the subject of a removal. It is understood that they are in favor of a site in the vicinity of the new Post-office.

A prominent petroleum firm in New-York City and another in Pittsburg were compelled to suspend. The liabilities of the Pittsburg firm are estimated at $150,000.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, over the remains of Eddie Cornell, aged eight years, a son of the Surveyor of the Port, who met his death by a fall over the balustrade of the fourth floor staircase. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Joseph Becherer, of No. 516 Fifth-street, was assaulted yesterday, at the corner of Avenue A and Sixth-street, by Frank Boltman, of No. 165 Avenue B, who stabbed him in the back with a large knife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound. The injured person was sent to his home, and his wound dressed by a Police Surgeon.

Frederick Bonnell, of No. 510 East Ninth-street, received a severe wound yesterday by being struck on the head by a chain which fell through the hatchway from an upper floor of No. 32 Broad-street.

Robert Donnelly, twelve years of age, living at No. 301 East Thirty-seventh-street, had his thigh broken yesterday by a derrick falling on him at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

William Rae, a butcher, was thrown from his cart yesterday in Grand-street and had his leg broken. He was taken to his home at No. 108 Canal-street.

Frank Shaler and James Conway were fully committed for trial yesterday by Justice Dowling for stealing a horse and carriage, value $400, which they hired from John W. Wilson, of No. 249 West Twenty-eighth-street, and sold in Burlington, N. Y. The property has been recovered.

Wm. Cunningham stole a pocket-book containing $45 from Thomas Orrell, of No. 551 East Forty-second-street, as the owner was leaving an office in Hoboken-street with the wallet in his hand. Cunningham was arrested, and arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, who committed him for trial.

Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Frank Van Tine, the boy who was run over in Canal-street Wednesday evening by a Hudson River Railroad dummy engine. Death had resulted from a compound fracture of the leg. The deceased attempted to climb on the cars and fell before the dummy.

BROOKLYN.

The various trades societies of Brooklyn have appointed a committee in order to make arrangements for organizing a Central Association, including representatives from all the Unions, similar to that which has been formed in New-York.

The proceeds of the sale of the *Santiago de Cuba*, amounting to $57,000, were yesterday paid by the United States Marshal into the Admiralty Court of the Eastern District.

William Hendrickson, a cartman, residing at No. 1 East Baltic-street, made a desperate and determined attempt to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a ferry-boat at the foot of Atlantic-street. The act had evidently been premeditated, and the unfortunate man resisted the efforts of those on board the boat who rescued him. Unhappy marital relations and intemperate habits are assigned as the cause of the act.

Charles Teppe, who is accused of passing counterfeit twenty-dollar notes, did not appear yesterday to assist at the examination into his case. The United States Marshal is in quest of him. He had been liberated on the earnest appeal of his counsel that his family would be deprived of subsistence if he was kept from his business.

The case against J. R. Laurent, accused of having in his possession a counterfeit plate for printing twenty-five cent currency stamps, was adjourned yesterday to admit of a search being made in defendant's safe.

LONG ISLAND.

Wednesday night the Democrats of Flushing met in Convention and made the following nominations in opposition to the ticket of the Town Association: For Town Clerk—Wm. A. Mitchell. Justices of the Peace—George B. Quarterman, Chas. A. Hamilton and Thomas Lawrence. The ticket was ratified with great enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered by the candidates and Hon. Daniel Higgins.

On Wednesday night the stores of Cooper & Bro., and Samuel Way, of Freeport, were entered by burglars, and a large quantity of general dry goods taken from the former, and jewelry from the latter store.

On Saturday last a little girl, about seven years old, named Annie Paynter, living in Dutch Kills, while playing with a bonfire with some of her companions, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She was so badly burned that she died yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice Hauptman was engaged, yesterday, in investigating a case of assault and battery, or rather a lively fight between five or six persons, for the possession of a child. The allegation is that the wife of C. G. Sperry, a Wall-street insurance broker, who has sued for a divorce, went to her husband's house, near High Bridge, with two men, and carried off her little girl, after assaulting and beating the housekeeper and a man-servant, who resisted the abduction. The examination was postponed till next Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, a resident of East Chester, had two mules and a horse, valued at $700, poisoned some time on Monday night by some unknown person.

A large force of laborers were set to work yesterday in preparing the road-bed for the New-York and Ridgefield Railroad. Ground was broken in the town of Poundridge, Westchester County. The work is to be pushed with the utmost vigor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Court-house, Hudson City, by Hon. Edwin James, late a member of the English Bar, on "The English Government; Queen, Lords and Commons." The lecture, the proceeds of which were for a charitable purpose, was very largely attended.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the City and Ward Conventions were held last evening in the several wards in Jersey City and Hudson City. The elections passed off peaceably in every ward, with the exception of the First Ward in Jersey City, where there were some free fights.

Jane Anderson and Robert G. Simpson were arrested in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of adultery.

The *Daily Evening Times*, of Jersey City, was discontinued yesterday. A morning edition appears in its place today.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

The Defense Continued—Important Medical Testimony.

The trial of J. Van Wart Buckhout, for the murder of his wife and Mr. Alfred Rendall, at Sleepy Hollow, was continued yesterday, when Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, was again called and cross-examined:

Q.—In the hypothetical question put to you by the counsel for the defense, do you presume that the fact of Buckhout suspecting his wife of infidelity would alter your opinion regarding his insanity? A.—It would not necessarily; My opinion is that jealousy might suggest a train of thought and action which would prove dangerous to the party or person toward whom those thoughts were directed. I attach much more credence to his declarations previous to the homicide than to those made afterward.

The prosecution at this stage entered into a long examination of the medical witness as to whether in his opinion Buckhout was insane. His declarations inclined to the supposition that Buckhout's actions and manners indicated insanity.

Dr. Seth Shove testified that he had practiced medicine for about forty years, and corroborated the views set forth by Dr. Brown.

Dr. Lewis F. Pelton testified that he had been a physician for about twenty years, and had practiced most of that time. He corroborated the opinions expressed by Drs. Brown and Shove.

Dr. A. M. Clark, who has been in active practice as a physician for thirteen years, testified substantially the same as the previous professional gentlemen.

Chas. E. Miller testified that he knows Buckhout; that he lived only about a mile from Buckhout's place in Sleepy Hollow; that he remembered Buckhout's telling him, in 1860, that he loved a young woman residing in his neighborhood better than he did his wife, and that Buckhout drank very hard at times.

From remarks made by the Court and counsel it is believed that all the testimony will be closed on both sides in the course of this forenoon, and that the case may possibly be given to the jury this evening.

George William Curtis on "Charles Dickens."

So many have been privileged to hear Mr. Curtis' eloquent lecture on "Charles Dickens" that a mere mention of the fact that he lectured last evening in Dr. Chapin's church will be sufficient to convey the assurance that all present enjoyed a rich intellectual treat. In his happiest manner, Mr. Curtis defended the vocation of the novelist, and briefly described the various writers of fiction, ending with Sir Walter Scott, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. Then followed an interregnum—enriched, however, by the production of *Vivian Grey*. With a humorous and pleasant description of the occupations of English novelists, and a few words in praise of Carlyle, whose *Sartor Resartus* was "the cry of a strong man fed on husks," Mr. Curtis passed on to Dickens, who brought sunshine and warmth in Winter and melted the stony heart. He deals with living men and women. His greatness was his humanity. He made us better men. Each of his works was a battery directed against some particular wrong. Dickens' failure was in the portraiture of a really lovely woman. There Scott also failed. Their heroines ran to extremes. Loveliness was an aroma. The good young women in novels seemed to be the aunts of the heroes. But it was easy to find fault. Every tourist mentioned the defects of St. Peter's; yet it stood today the greatest structure of the world. In his variety of characters and their permanent remembrance, Dickens stood next to Shakespeare. He never debased his genius to unworthy ends, and preferred the noble man to the nobleman. His was a great, opulent, generous genius. Mr. Curtis defended Mr. Dickens for his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*, and thought that in our treatment of him, on the occasion of his first visit to this country, everything had been "enthusiastically overdone." He had told of us many wholesome truths. Mr. Curtis was warmly applauded by the large audience present during the delivery of his interesting lecture.

Sale of Pictures at the Somerville Gallery.

Last evening a very choice collection of oil-paintings was disposed of at the Somerville Gallery. The sale was one of the most successful of the season. The following prices were obtained: "Noonday," by J. M. Hart, $180; "Have Some Grapes," by Stone, $145; "Fisherman's Family," by Artz, $480; "Commencement of Hostilities," by Notterman, $180; "The Kitchen," by Gryps, $150; "The Catskills," by Whittredge, $145; "Scene in Italy," by Gifford, $200; "The Studio," by Weir, $155; "Christmas Tree," by Bosch, $240; "Beatrice Cenci," by Beranger, $340; "Early Breakfast," by E. Johnson, $155; "Queen Hortense," by Jules Worms, $370; "Hide and Seek," by Von Seben, $300; "Gentleness," by Geo. Baker, $305; "Camel's Hump," by Gifford, $525; "Winter Evening," by Geo. H. Boughton, $215; "The Rose," by Navier, $305; "Reading Lesson," by Plassan, $650; "Indian Summer," by Casilear, $290; "The Prayer," by Julius Hubner, $530; "Castle Garden," by Cropsey, $425; "Adirondack Scenery," by F. E. Church, $700; "Solitude," by Kensett, $400; "Girl with Fruits," by Doyen, $245; "The Mandoline," by Pecrus, $260; "Worsted Work," by Dejonghe, $470; "The Younger Brother," by Meyer Von Bremen, $705; "Autumn," by Kensett, $675; "Meditation" and "Study," by Huntington—the first, $230, and the second, $360; "Landscape," by Paul Weber, $300; "Sunday Morning," by A. B. Durand, $1,140; "Reading the Scriptures," by Carl Hubner, $2,050; "The Wood Stealers," by the same artist, $400; "Lake Champlain," by Shattuck, $220; "Buffalo Hunting," by A. J. Miller, $260; "Granny's Pet" and "Granny Asleep," by Paul Soyer—the first, $200, and the second, $225; "Ruth and Naomi," by H. P. Gray, $265; "The Witching Time of Night," by Geo. H. Boughton, $630.

The Attempted Wife Murder in Newark.

Joseph Nesbitt, whose attempt to murder his wife was reported in these columns yesterday morning, had an examination before Justice Mills yesterday. His wife stated that he had married her, as he said, "in the hope that her pretty appearance would attract customers to his gin-mill." On Sunday morning, while, with the assistance of a young man named Harlan, she was engaged in making preparations to move, Nesbitt appeared and demanded a watch and chain, which he had left at the house. After the watch and chain had been delivered he turned upon Harlan, and drawing his pistol, deliberately exclaimed: "I may as well shoot you." The weapon was discharged, but the ball beyond stunning the man did not injure him. While Harlan lay prostrate Nesbitt discharged another shot at him—the first wounding his leg and the second his hip. He then turned upon his retreating wife, and shot her once injuring her severely, but it is thought not dangerously. The man was committed for trial.

A Mysterious Case—Possible Murder.

On the 4th of March, John Scott, who was employed on a lighter at present lying at Harlem, went to see his wife Margaret at Yonkers, and on the evening of the same day, he was seen in New-York in company with Charles Rice, a man employed on board another lighter which was moored near Scott's. Since that evening Scott has not been seen by any one, and many suspect foul play. Some days since Rice was arrested for stealing canvas and rope from a South-street merchant, and when his lighter was searched, a number of articles were found among his effects which were identified by the distracted wife as the property of the missing man. This made things look very gloomy for Rice, and while he is held on a charge of larceny, the detectives are working up the case which may at last turn out to be one of atrocious murder.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

An Adoption Celebrated at the Colored Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth Streets.

The Methodist Church for colored people corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, was crowded last evening by colored and white citizens to celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The reading desk was covered with the national flag and surmounted by the words, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," formed by gas jets. The services commenced with the performance on the organ of the air "Red, White and Blue," after which Rev. William Butler, pastor, announced the purpose of the gathering, and requested the audience to refrain from any but the Scriptural demonstration of approbation, "clapping of hands." The choir then sang the hymn, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way," the congregation joining in. Mr. Butler offered an impressive and solemn prayer, and in closing besought the Most High to grant that the hand which had signed the proclamation of colored enfranchisement might never place its signature to anything that will not be for the good of every man, woman and child upon this continent. With one voice the congregation uttered a prolonged "Amen." Another song of thanksgiving, and Rev. Mr. Ray read the sixty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, commenting on its close application to the blessings at present showered upon the colored race. When he closed, Charlotte E. Harper, aged sixteen, a pupil of Colored Grammar School No. 2, read, with due emphasis and correctness, the Fifteenth Amendment, and the proclamation of its passage. She was listened to with marked attention, and on concluding, was greeted by a round of plaudits that could have been heard in the street.

Rev. Mr. Turpin spoke at length upon the sufferings and final relief of his race in this country. He paid glowing tributes to the memory of those who had been first in the Anti-Slavery movement. When he mentioned the name of Abraham Lincoln, "who," to use the speaker's words, "dug up the ore with which the key was made to unlock the fetters of slavery and open the door of liberty for the colored race," loud and hearty were the expressions of veneration. The name of Gen. Grant, two, was hailed with marked enthusiasm.

Aaron M. Powell, the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was introduced and recognized by the audience as an old and tried friend. The general purport of his remarks was to the effect that, although the enfranchisement of the colored people had been obtained at last, the work of removing the prejudices still existing against them has to be done by the same means hitherto employed,—religious regeneration of the masses, and the perfect moral and mental culture of the colored race.

With the song of rejoicing, "We are Free," composed for the occasion, a hymn and the benediction, the services were brought to a close.

"How I Became a Protestant"—Lecture by Rev. T. O. R. Keatinge, D. D.

"How I Became a Protestant" was the subject of a lecture delivered at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, before a large audience, by Rev. T. O. R. Keatinge, D. D., formerly a member of the Order of Jesuits. The lecturer gave an interesting description of the internal management of the affairs of the Roman Church, and the spirit of its most prominent members, as gathered from actual experience while professing that faith. Avarice, he said, was the ruling spirit; it developed itself in the actions of every minister of the Church, from the sovereign Pontiff to the humblest friar. The acquisition of wealth usurped the functions of religion, and, in fact, religion itself was estimated only according to the manner it enriched the Papal coffers. The sacraments were most shamefully abused. Penance and remission of sins were sold to the highest purchaser, and the Church fell back on infallibility as the only way to silence those who had strength enough to resist such unholy innovations on their faith. He also gave an account of the internal dissensions of the Papal territory, and the oppressive measures resorted to in their suppression. In conclusion he added that after being a witness of, and to some extent a participator in, this sort of government for years, he finally, in the course of study and observation, came to a knowledge of its error and at once renounced Catholicism and embraced the saving principles of Protestantism.

Riot Among Workingmen at Harlem.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday afternoon among the loungers in the usually quiet Police Court at Harlem, by the appearance of a number of policemen bringing in as prisoners nine sturdy, horny-handed sons of toil, whose battered faces, torn and mud-spattered clothes and generally dismantled air showed that they had been engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, at no distant period. When order was at length restored, the myrmidons of the law made their complaint against their prisoners, and as far as could be gathered from the rather confused statements of the knights of the club, the disturbance originated in this wise: The members of the Stone-cutter's Union have recently struck for higher wages, and they deem it of vital importance to them to prevent men from working with their employers, in order that the latter may be compelled to employ them at their own terms. When, then, they learned that Mr. Westervelt, who employs a large number of hands at his yard in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, had declined to give them the wages they demanded and had engaged the services of several non-society men, they were much incensed, and determined to use every means to prevent them from working. Accordingly the strikers assembled in numbers about Mr. Westervelt's yard yesterday, and endeavored to persuade or frighten the men there employed to stop working. Finding their efforts useless, they made an attack in a body on the workmen and tried to force them from the yard. A general fight was the result, which was continued with great determination on both sides, until the Police appeared upon the scene and arrested nine of the assailants. When Justice McQuade had heard the charge, he dismissed three of the men, and bound the remaining six to keep the peace for six months.

Chess—Finale of the Great Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

It has been decided that Saturday last shall be considered the last day of the tourney. The awarding of prizes is postponed until to-morrow.

The tournament has had the good effect of spurring on the players engaged to do their best. Many excellent games have been contested, and a more careful style of play has resulted from these important contests. We frankly admit that our praises of this tournament end here, and regret that all the players who entered their names on the tourney did not persevere to the end, whatever was their success or non-success, and thus afford an equal opportunity to all to make up their scores.

At the close the score stood as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Capt. Mackenzie	31	[illegible]
F. E. Brenzinger	21	[illegible]
J. Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Delmar	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Perrin	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. Gilbery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. White	[illegible]	12
J. A. de Con	[illegible]	19

We give below the result of the play of the eight above-mentioned players in the contests against each other:

	Won.	Lost.
Capt. Mackenzie	11	1
J. Mason	[illegible]	3
F. Perrin	[illegible]	4
F. E. Brenzinger	[illegible]	5
H. Delmar	[illegible]	7
C. A. Gilbery	[illegible]	8
M. Mason	[illegible]	8
Dr. White	[illegible]	12
J. A. de Con	[illegible]	12
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Irish Republican Central Club and the Fifteenth Amendment.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Irish Republican Central Club last evening, at Clinton-place Hotel, Broadway, after the admission of a large number of members, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hail with unmingled satisfaction the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring that the Fifteenth Amendment is henceforth a part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and that every man shall be entitled to exercise the rights of a citizen, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, That we rejoice in this as another grand step toward the enfranchisement of all the oppressed peoples of the earth.

Resolved, That with arms, if necessary, we shall stand by the Government and people of the United States in carrying out this noble work to its glorious issue.

New-Jersey M. E. Conference—Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, to the New-Brunswick and Trenton Districts:

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

E. B. Stokes, presiding Elder.

New-Brunswick, Liberty-street, B. S. Sharp; Pitmans, C. B. Hartranft; St. James, W. V. Kelley; Milltown, George Reed; Washington, John J. Conson; South Amboy, J. H. Mickle; Jacksonville, B. B. Suttcliffe; Matteaware, A. Mathews; Keyport, E. Hewitt; Granville, A. J. Garrison; Port Monmouth, S. H. Asay; Navesink, A. J. Gregory; Red Bank, R. J. Calker; Embury and Oceanport, W. T. Abbott; Long Branch, First Church, S. Parker; Centenary Church, J. B. Graw; Greenville and Ocean Grove, W. H. Osborne; Squan Village, J. T. Price; Farmingdale, J. J. Graw; Bricksburg, [illegible]; [illegible], G. Hamlin; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], H. E. Hitchens; Lambertville, W. Walton; [illegible], [illegible]; Westwood, United Church, R. Thorne; [illegible], A. Lawrence; Rocky Hill, A. Wiley; [illegible], B. Hutchens; Lambertville, [illegible]; [illegible], E. S. Moore; Greenville, H. H. Neal; Crosswicks, L. Larew; Allentown, Geo. C. Sanger; Bordentown, First Church, C. K. Fleming; Trinity, J. E. Adams.

Associate Justice Bradley—His Reply to a Complimentary Address.

The members of the New-Jersey Association in Washington waited upon Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, in that city, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions recently passed by them, expressing their pleasure at his confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. To their congratulations Mr. Bradley responded in the following terms:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: This is certainly a very unexpected demonstration on the part of my Jersey friends in this city, and I feel highly flattered by the resolutions and the remarks of the Secretary. When I look to my own qualifications for fulfilling the high expectations which you express, I feel exceedingly diffident, and I feel that I need not only the kind wishes of my friends, but the aid of a higher power. I am very much gratified to see the feeling of State pride that exists among you, and to see and hear that you do not forget our noble State. It is a small State, but when we take into consideration her situation, her institutions, and the character of her people, I think we may be justly proud of her for the conservatism of her principles, and, above all, for the integrity of her courts of justice and the purity with which the law is administered. There is no State in the Union where so much loyalty and law is displayed as in the State of New-Jersey. I speak irrespective of party, and I say it to the honor of all classes, that their love and obedience to law entitle her to be held up as an example to her sister States. Of course I sympathise with you in this feeling of State pride, but I am now placed in a position where it is my duty to know no State lines—no locality—but to know only the equal administration of justice to all; and I come to this position with a sincere desire to do my duty, and that is my highest qualification for the place. I come without any pledges on any question, and with a sincere wish to administer the laws according to the best of my ability and understanding. I feel that I am but feebly qualified to discharge the duties of the elevated position to which I have been called; but I trust, that, with a sincere desire to do so, I may be enabled to discharge them satisfactorily. Thanking you for the kind manner in which you have greeted me, I extend to you a cordial salutation.

The German Democrats and the Faction Fight.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City met in strong numbers at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. Edward Schlichting presiding. They adopted resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall and the doings of the Democratic factions in the Legislature, and declaring that if they did not stop their demoralizing wrangling the German Democratic General Committee of this City, representing thirty thousand voters, would call upon all good Democrats to rally around them and support them in an effort to return to Democratic principles. The resolutions also strongly eulogized Gov. Hoffman.

Westchester County Elections.

Mr. Benjamin F. Hegeman, Democrat, the present Supervisor of Pelham, was re-elected by 77 majority over Mr. Billen, Democrat. James Hyatt was elected Town Clerk of the same town. Mr. Ethan Flagg, Republican, was elected Supervisor of Yonkers in place of Mr. Edward De Witt by 434 majority. Mr. Elias G. Horton, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of Yorktown by 107 majority. Twelve towns have elected Republican Supervisors, and eleven towns Democratic Supervisors, leaving one town, Somers, in dispute, the Democratic and Republican nominees for Supervisor each claiming his own election by a single vote.

Meeting of Railroad Ticket Agents—Reduction of Rates to the South.

The Convention of passenger agents of the leading railroads of the United States resumed its deliberations yesterday in reference to a reduction of through rates. Sixty-five delegates were present, representing the leading railroads in the country. After careful consideration a reduction averaging somewhat over five per cent. was determined on on the passenger through rates between New-York and all important points South. No steps looking to a reduction of rates in other directions were taken yesterday, and it is doubtful whether any such steps are contemplated. The members of the delegation dined together yesterday afternoon, the small dining-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel being reserved for them. The banquet was a pleasant affair, notwithstanding that no speeches were made on the occasion.

The Convention will resume, and, it is thought, finish its deliberations today.

Medical Student Missing.

Samuel G. Fulton, eighteen years of age, a member of the Massachusetts Medical College, has been missing since 10 o'clock Saturday morning, March 19, then on his way from Howard-street, Boston, to a train, to visit his brother, L. H. Fulton, at Woonsocket, R. I. He is of straight and slender figure, five feet six inches in height; dark, smooth hair, thin mustache; thin, black eyebrows, and eyes dark brown, and weighs 140 pounds. He wore a dark, short coat, mixed vest and pants, black necktie, turn-over collar, and gray mixed overcoat. He was possessed of a good silver watch and silver chain, and is supposed to have had about $50 in money with him. Information will be thankfully received by Dr. Samuel Gregg, No. 25 Howard-street, Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, March 31.—Lieut.-Commander William B. Cushing has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard, on the 15th of April. Lieut.-Commander J. C. Watson ordered to the *Alaska*; Second Assistant Engineer George M. Greene, from the *Terror*, ordered to examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the *Terror*; Second Assistant Engineer Theo. Cooper, from the *Nyack*, ordered home; Lieut.-Commander R. F. Day, from the *Alaska*, placed on waiting orders; Ensign Thomas H. Stevens, from the *Colorado*, placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 31.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93¾	93¾	93¾
Consols for account	93¾	93¾@93⅞	93⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 10-40s	87	87	87
Illinois Cen. Railroad shares	114	[illegible]	114½
Erie Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Atlantic & Gt. West. shares	28¼	[illegible]	28

Frankfort, March 31.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm at 95⅜ for 1862, and closed firm and unchanged.

Paris, March 31.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened and closed at 74f. 2c.

Liverpool, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10¾d. Middling Orleans at 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine; Pork, 98s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard quiet. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Havre, March 31.—Cotton opened quiet and closed firm, on spot and to arrive.

Antwerp, March 31.—Petroleum opened at 58f. for Standard and White, closed with declining tendency at 57½ francs.

London, March 31.—Whale Oil quiet. Turpentine dull. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed Oil quiet and steady, at £32 5s. ₩ ton. Common Rosin quiet and steady. Tallow firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, March 31.—Exchange par buying; 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet at $4 50@5 for Spring Extras. Wheat advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, firm at 78¼c.; in the afternoon, irregular at 78½c.@79c., cash and seller April. Corn advancing; No. 1, 76½c.@77c. in store in the afternoon, 78c. cash, 78¼c. seller May. Oats advancing; No. 2 firm at 39¼c. Rye firm; No. 2, 71c. Barley quiet at 55c.@60c. for No. 2; 60c.@62c. for No. 1. Highwines dull at 86c.@87c. Mess Pork, $25. Lard nominal at 14¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 9½c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short-rib Middles, 13½c. loose. Hogs, $8 50@9 25. Cattle, $4@6 for common Cows to extra prime shipping Steers. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

St. Louis, March 31.—Tobacco active. Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull; Spring Superfine, $3 50; Spring Double Extra, $4 60; Fall Superfine, $4 75@$5. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12. Corn firmer, at 80c.@84c. for Yellow; 83½c.@86c. for White. Oats firmer, at 53c.@55c. Barley—Strictly Choice Minnesota, $1 05; Prime Fall, $1 15. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky firm, at 94c. Pork very dull, at $25 50@$26. Dry-salted Meats quiet, at 9¾c. for loose Shoulders; 12¾c. for rough Sides; 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10¾c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. Lard firm, at 14c.@14½c. Cattle steady and unchanged. Live Hogs dull. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

Baltimore, March 31.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 128 bales; coastwise, 84 bales; total, 170 bales; stock, 5,470 bales. Flour more active and firmer; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$6; do. Family, [illegible]. [illegible]

Cincinnati, March 31.—Flour firm with a fair demand; Family, $5 40@$5 50. Wheat firm at $1 08@$1 10. Corn in good demand at 85c.@88c. Oats firm at 53c.@57c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Cotton firm; Middling, 21c. Tobacco unchanged, with little doing. Whisky, 94c. in wood. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $27. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 13c. for Clear Rib; 13½c.@14½c. for Clear; ¼c. lower offered. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.; 100 hhds. Clear Sides sold 15c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@18c. Lard inactive at 14½c.@15c. Exchange par.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Cotton unchanged. Quercitron Bark unchanged. Cloverseed active at $8 62½@$8 75. Timothy unchanged. Flour excessively dull; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 12½@$5 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull; Red unchanged; White, $1 20@$1 25. Rye sells at 91c. Corn firm, scarce and higher; Yellow, $1@$1 02. Oats firm at 57c.@58c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 20c.; refined, 29½c. Groceries unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c.@91c. for wood; $1 01 for iron-bound.

Louisville, March 31.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $5. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork, $27 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard—Prime tierce, 15¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 18¼c. Whisky quiet at 92c.@93c. Tobacco—Sales 202 hhds. at $6@$8 75 for Frosted; $9@$7 50 for Lugs, $8@$8 for common Leaf to medium Wrappers.

Toledo, March 31.—Flour dull. Wheat advancing and active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; regular White Michigan, $1 12½@$1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 1 Red $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 05½. Corn steady and unchanged; New, 85c.; no grade, 85c. Oats advancing; No. 1, 52½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels.

Albany, March 31.—Nothing done in Wheat. Rye firm; small sales in the elevator at 98c. Corn firmer, with moderately small sales of No. 2 Western Mixed at $1 02, and Round Yellow at the same price. Barley was more freely offered and at concessions; small sales of two-rowed State in bags at 77c., delivered in Troy, and at 75c., delivered here. Oats quiet; State held at 65c.@66c.

Milwaukee, March 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy at 80½c. for No. 1; 78c. for No. 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at $1 05 for New. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

New-Orleans, March 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 21¼c.@21¾c.; sales, 3,200 bales; net receipts, 2,054 bales; coastwise, 111 bales; total, 2,165 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,324 bales; to New-York, 1,071 bales; stock, 153,332 bales.

Cleveland, March 31.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White held at $1 11; No. 2 White, $1 05. Corn—New held at 84c.; Rejected, 80c. Oats—No receipts; market firm at 55c.@56c. for No. 1 State. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal.

Memphis, March 31.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 507 bales; exports, 2,156 bales. Flour, $4 50 for Superfine. Corn, 85c.@90c. Oats, 60c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Pork, $27 50@$28. Bacon—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 16c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 15c.

Galveston, March 31.—Cotton quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 519 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,200 bales; stock, 21,221 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,153 bales.

Mobile, Ala., March 31.—Cotton in good demand and tending upward; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 214 bales; exports, coastwise, 383 bales; stock, 63,463 bales.

Charleston, S. C., March 31.—Cotton quiet, but steady; Middling, 21c.; sales, 103 bales; receipts, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 41 bales; stock, 15,307 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,233 bales.

Norfolk, Va., March 31.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 20c.; receipts, 115 bales; exports, coastwise, 217 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

Boston, March 31.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 22c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 175 bales; coastwise, 149 bales; total, 324 bales; stock, 12,500 bales.

San Francisco, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal Tenders, 88.

Savannah, Ga., March 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 21c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 467 bales; stock, 51,746 bales.

Detroit, March 31.—Wheat unchanged. Oats, 50c.

[Advertisement.]

Knox, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, knocks all other hatters out of time with his superb hats—better, handsomer, nobbier and cheaper than any other maker's. Some people may not think this is so. But a call at Knox's fashionable hat emporium will prove that the assertion is correct. Call on Knox for your Spring style. He will suit you.

Weather Report.

New-York, Thursday, March 31—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	[illegible]

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Pennsylvania	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	April 2	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 2	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	April 2	New-York	Bremen.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Mexico	April 2	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at the Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *Paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, at 6 A. M.

For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.		
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.	
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.;	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

March 31—In steam-ship *Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Levins, Mr. Mackinlay, Mr. Inman, Mr. Powell, Mr. Ward, Joseph Inyman, Major R. B. Montgard, U. S. A., Mr. Bervondeclos, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cooney, L. S. Leveresdon, W. P. Ludors, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington, J. Rancliff, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and 2 daughters, J. E. Carlton, J. Comillon.

Passengers Sailed.

March 31—In steam-ship *Siberia, for Liverpool.*—Edward Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Denny, Miss Bateman and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bateman, R. Preston, Thos. Trethewey, Chas. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. George Crowe, Hugh McGregor, John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Isham, Col. J. H. Wells, D. F. Joss, George F. Badger, D. E. Grant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 44 | Sun sets.....6 24 | Moon rises..7 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8 05 | Gov. Island..8 54 | Hell Gate...10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 31.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince March 23, and Gonaives 24th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Brig Alice, (Br.,) for New-York, sailed 13th; Harry and Louisa, Potter, for St. Marc, sailed 23d; schr. Charles Hayes, for New-York, sailed 7th; left in port schr. L. Wilson, Holt, for New-York, leg.; arr. 17th, schrs. Five Brothers, Peterson, and Kossuth, Crocker, from Machias.

Steam-ship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool March 15 and Queenstown 16, via Boston 30th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, Liverpool March 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 487 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced moderate weather first part of passage and severe easterly gales the latter part; March 31, 15 miles east from Fire Island, passed a schooner's mast.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Pennington, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Linnekin, Newport 23 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage; March 2, Richard Bennett, a seaman, native of England, fell from jib-boom overboard and was lost.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, London Feb. 1, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had fine weather first part of passage; latter part strong westerly gales.

Ship Elisabeth Dougall, (of Dundee,) Rowland, Shanghai Dec. 13, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 8, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 11, and crossed the equator March 5 in lon. 32. On the [illegible] from Liverpool for [illegible]; Feb. [illegible], [illegible]

Bark Ansel (Dutch), Groschuis, Padang [illegible] for [illegible], Curtis & [illegible]. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 30; [illegible]

Bark [illegible], (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], [illegible] with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Ermina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and was 11 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Bark Hellespont, Crowell, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with hides, &c., and 5 passengers to E. W. Ropes & Co. Has had fine weather up to lat. 28 N. Crossed the equator March 17 in lon. 34 38, lat. 28, saw a lot of boxes and some water casks, one box being marked A. I.

Bark Grace E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Hartlepool 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Edmiston & Co. Has had fine weather from the Channel to the Banks, and since westerly gales; lat. 42, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Staats, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; sailed in co. with brigs Ida and Scotland, for Boston; Bachelor, for New-York; John Welsh, for do.; schr. T. Brown and an others; March 25, off Cape Lookout, spoke schr. James Young, from Cardenas for New-York, 7 ds. out; 29th, off Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. Isabel, Carl Brewer, Smith, from Sagua for Philadelphia, who reported being 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and experienced a succession of northerly gales, during which lost deck-load, carried away fore-boom, stove boat and split sails; left in port brigs Ida and Ospreys, for Boston, to sail 2d. March 31, was in co. with 50 vessels, but they all put back to Delaware Breakwater on account of the wind, which was blowing a gale from N. E. with a very high sea.

Brig Koenigin, (Dutch,) Geilerds, Padang Dec. 5, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, St. Helena 12th and crossed the equator 23d in lon. 31. Has had light winds and calms to lat. 6 S., lon. 33 S., thence took the S. E. trades and carried them past the Cape; Feb. 2, lat. 30 S., lon. 16 12 E., spoke ship Argument, from Padang, for Boston; 11th, lat. 17 S., lon. 5 W., spoke bark Regina Maris, (Dutch,) from Padang, for New-York.

Brig John Kendall, (of Penzance,) James, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., Feb. 7, with wool, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed St. Helena Feb. 22, and crossed the equator March 6 in lon. 30 10, and had fine weather until 26th, when had a severe S. E. gale; 28th lat. 34 12, lon. 72 12, saw a vessel of about 400 tons, with her stern out of the water; had evidently been run into, as her stern was stove in and rudder gone, and had all the spars lying along side.

Brig Buda, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Eysinger, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to H. J. De Wolfe & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and S. E. gales, during which split sails and sprung yards.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Ponce, P. R., via Bermuda 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had fine weather since leaving Bermuda.

Brig Coma, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Messina 78 ds., with fruit to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 6, and had light westerly winds the first part of passage, and heavy N. W. gales the latter part.

Brig Pedro, Bahre, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to F. Nelson—vessel to Warren Ray & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 13 ds., with hides, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with rough weather.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbadoes,) McFarland, Mayaguez, P. R., March 17, with molasses to Baluer & Tusko—vessel to E. D. Smith & Co. Has had northerly gales most of the passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 27, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from E. S. E., shipped a sea which stove small boat; 31st, 10 miles E. S. E. from the Highlands, passed a schooner's mast, and large quantities of pine plank.

Schr. Louise Smith, (of Brooksville,) Webber, Arecibo, P. R. 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tebbins—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Has had heavy weather on the passage; March 12, in a squall from W., parted mainboom tackle, split and broke boom and gaff, and stove boat.

Schr. Rover, Barrett, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. March 27, has a severe gale from E. S. E., and was hove to 12 hours. March 31 was within 150 miles of Sandy Hook, but was blown off.

Schr. Joseph Segar, (of Stockton,) Hills, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Pund & Sage—vessel to E. P. Stevens. Has had heavy E. and N. E. gales almost the entire passage.

Schr. D. C. Bartlett, (of Philadelphia,) Bartlett, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has had very heavy weather; carried away jib-boom and split sails.

Schr. Thos. J. Fraser, Madge, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Has had variable weather on the passage.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, Galveston 26 ds., with beef to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong northerly gales most of the passage.

Schr. Ben. Borland, Blaisdell, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. N. T. Rowland, Rowland, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Rayner, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. A. S. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Fisher, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Seleov, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Henrietta, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Bath, Me.

Schr. Alex. Milliken, Griffin, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Margaretta, Wanther, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Corse, Kent, Elizabethport, for Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. Cabinet, De Wolf, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. F. Thompson, Mayhew, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Neptune, Robinson, Machias, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Kennedy, Thomaston, with stone for New-York Post-office.

Schr. J. H. Mundell, Sanisbury, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Sanisbury, Portland, with lumber to S. C. Loud.

Schr. E. V. Edwards, Tilson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. J. Lindsley, Backett, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. J. W. Power, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pavillion, Hart, Frankfort, Me., with stone for the New-York Post-office.

Schr. John Laster, Trefeather, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia E. Wells, Taylor, Brookhaven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Manewa, Dimceway, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minerva, Baxter, Fall River.

Schr. Breese, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. San Juan, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Capitol, Staples, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. Howard, Norton, Norwich.

Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Hall, Brookhaven.

Schr. C. Carroll, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Loon, White, Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Providence.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Mute, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sally Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Laura S. Watson, Case, Providence.

Schr. W. G. Collyer, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Eliza, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabella Alberto, Tucker, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Princeton, Chase, Shields Feb. 9, with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Elizabeth Dougall, (Br.,) Rowland, Shanghai Dec. 17, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Siberia, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Tybee, for San Domingo; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee, for Charleston; Saragossa, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 31.—Arr. steam-ship Neptune, New-York; ship British America, Glasgow; barks Horace Scudder, Messina; Orchilla, do.; Sicilian, do.; Queen, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—Arr. steamships Falcon, New-York; Aroostook, Jamaica. Cld. steamers South Carolina, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; Zodiac, Philadelphia; schrs. Chase, Baltimore; E. McLean, Baltimore; A. C. Paige, Nassau.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—Arr. brig Three Sisters, from Liverpool for Alexandria; bark Prince, from Cardiff for orders.

A heavy N. E. storm prevails here.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 30, 8 A. M.—Arr. brig Mattie, Charleston, for Boston.

Sid. schrs. Mary and Frost.

7 P. M.—Arr. schrs. Addie Walton, Sagua, for Boston; Jane L. Newton, Trinidad, Cuba, for Boston; Harriet N. Miller, Elizabethport, for Boston; M. D. Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Returned—Brig Merriwa.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—Arr. Danish corvette Thor, from St. Thomas 22d. Experienced heavy weather Saturday and Sunday. Spoke nothing on the way.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Arr. ships Sunshine, Hong Kong; Admiral, San Jose de Guatemala; Henrietta G. Sussanne, Sourabaya.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—Cld. steamers Gen. Barnes, New-York; Saragossa, Baltimore; schr. O. Jameson, Providence; ship Screamer, Liverpool; barks Emma, Bristol; Forest Queen, Havre.

Notice to Mariners.

QUARANTINE, S. I., March 31, 1870.

The following notice to pilots and masters of vessels has been issued by the Health Officer of the Port:

Pilots and masters of vessels arriving at this port from any domestic port south of Cape Henlopen, are hereby notified that, in accordance with law, they are subject to visitation by the Health Officer from the 1st of April to the 30th of November, inclusive.

JOHN M. CARNOCHAN,
Health Officer, Port of New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Arecibo, March 8, bark Merek, (Fr.,) Hagetsham, for Falmouth, Eng., for orders; brig Anna [illegible]

[illegible], (Br.,) Fisher, for New-York, Mar. schr. Addie [illegible], Kenniston, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

SPOKEN, &c.

Ship [illegible], from Liverpool for Boston, 35 ds. out, March 16, lat. 42, lon. 53.

[illegible], from [illegible] for Apalachicola, 14 ds. out, March [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], from [illegible] for [illegible], 62 ds. out, March 20, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Londonderry, March 31.—The steam-ship Hibernia, from Portland, Me., touched at this port today on her way to Liverpool.

Glasgow, March 31.—The steam-ship Columbia, of the Anchor line, from New-York for Glasgow, was signaled at Moville today.

Miscellaneous.

London, March 31.—The ship Charles H. Southard, for New-York with a cargo of corn, put back to Cardiff, leaking, and discharging.

WHERE CAN

YOU PURCHASE

A GOOD, HONEST

Business Suit

AT A VERY

LOW PRICE?

BROKAW BROTHERS,

FOURTH-AV.,

OPPOSITE COOPER UNION.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

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RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Right of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,000 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable in years from November, 18[illegible], in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 97½, and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the parties security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

Kingman & Murphy,

No. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

AMICABLE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 200 BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

JOSEPH BOKEE, President.

R. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.

J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

Medical Examiner, | Counsel,
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D. | W. M. TWEED, Jr.

Business of the first twelve months:

Number of Policies issued, 1,378; Amount insured, $2,568,650; Cash Premiums, $140,635 43.

The AMICABLE issues all approved forms of Life Policies, Endowments and Annuities.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by

JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,

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FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1868.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.